PUBLIC LIBRARY
READING ROOM
AUG 12 1944

SURVEY Midmonthly

AUGUST 1944

FILE

American Ploughshares

UNITED CAMPAIGNS

FOR OUR OWN--FOR OUR ALLIES

Overseas Agencies · National War Fund
Community Chests · All-Time Services

Articles by

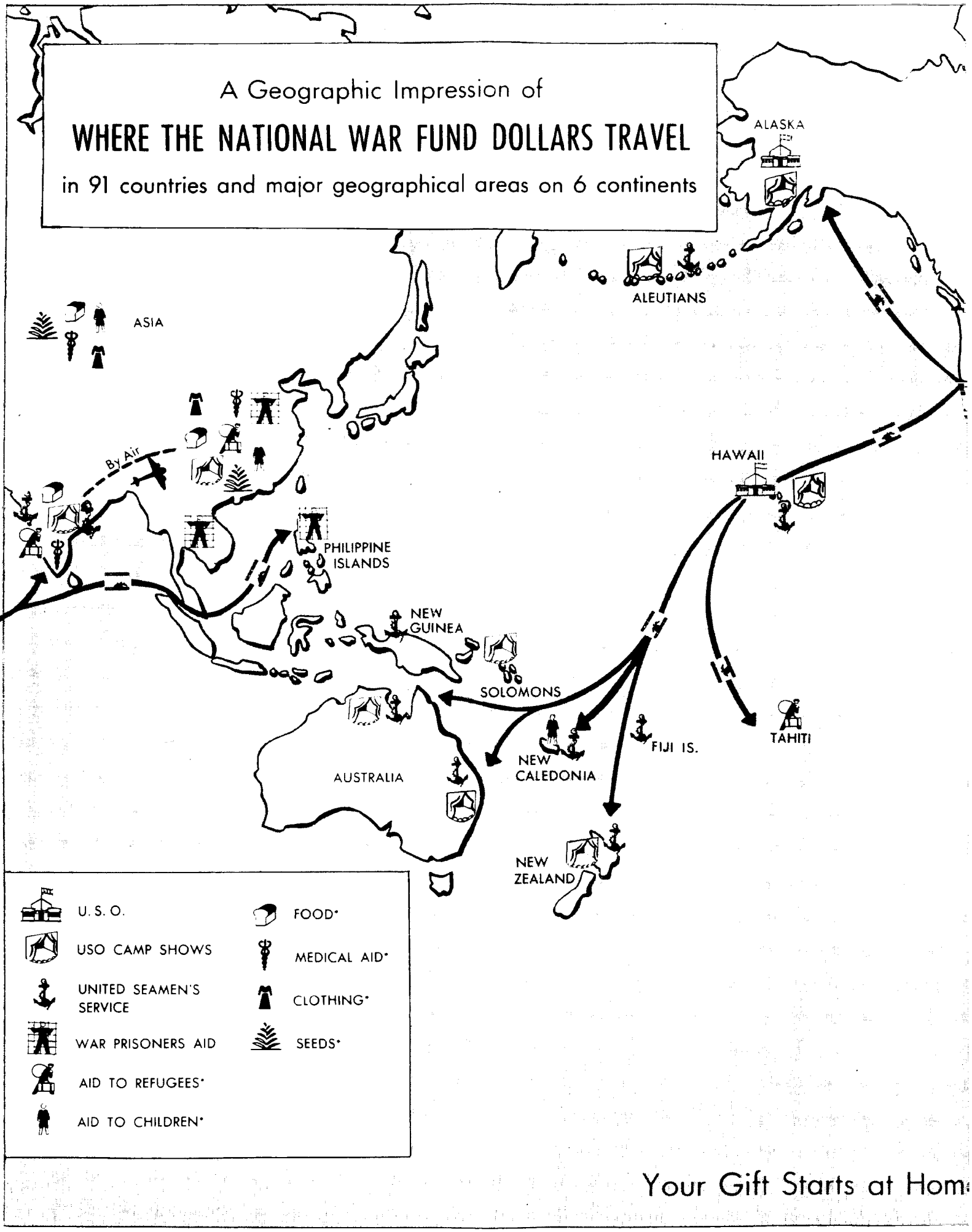
BRADLEY BUELL · TRACY STRONG · H. J. HEINZ, II
C. J. HAMBRO · HAROLD LEVY · CLEVELAND DODGE

Foreword by PAUL KELLOGG

THIRTY CENTS A COPY

THREE DOLLARS A YEAR

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY ASSOCIATES INC.

Publication Office
34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa.
Editorial and Business Office
112 East 19 Street, New York, 3, N. Y.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY—Monthly—$3 a year
SURVEY GRAPHIC—Monthly—$3 a year
SUBSCRIPTION TO BOTH—$5 a year

JOSEPH P. CHAMBERLAIN, *chairman of the Board;* RICHARD B. SCANDRETT, JR., *president;* JOHN PALMER GAVIT, AGNES BROWN LEACH, *vice presidents;* ANN REED BRENNER, *secretary.*

PAUL KELLOGG, *editor.*
BRADLEY BUELL, *executive editor.*

BEULAH AMIDON, ANN REED BRENNER, HELEN CHAMBERLAIN, KATHRYN CLOSE, JOHN PALMER GAVIT, HARRY HANSEN, FLORENCE LOEB KELLOGG, LOULA D. LASKER, VICTOR WEYBRIGHT, LEON WHIPPLE, *associate editors.*

EDWARD T. DEVINE, GERTRUDE SPRINGER, MARY ROSS, JOANNA C. COLCORD, RUSSELL H. KURTZ, HELEN CODY BAKER, ALAIN LOCKE, *contributing editors.*

WALTER F. GRUENINGER, *business manager;* MOLLIE CONDON, *circulation manager;* MARY R. ANDERSON, *advertising manager;* ANNE ROLLER ISSLER, *field representative.*

VOL. LXXX No. 8 CONTENTS AUGUST 1944

AMERICAN PLOUGHSHARES

A Special Number

Inside covers: Where National War Fund Dollars Travel

American Ploughshares: *Foreword* ..... PAUL KELLOGG 211

At Home: For Our Own

Everybody Benefits ..... BRADLEY BUELL 212

Tomorrow's Problems ..... HAROLD P. LEVY 218

Abroad: For Our Own and For Our Allies

Mediterranean Demonstration ..... CLEVELAND DODGE 222

Overseas Operations: Photographs 224

Prisoners of War ..... TRACY STRONG 227

On the Heels of the Invasion ..... C. J. HAMBRO 230

Keystone of Community Action ..... H. J. HEINZ, II 233

✦ ✦ ✦

Here in Washington ..... RILLA SCHROEDER 235

The Common Welfare 236

Copyright, 1944, Survey Associates, Inc. All rights reserved.

Midmonthly Membership Campaign

Four Hundred New Members Join Survey Associates

This special issue, devoted to the purposes of the great campaigns for private welfare services, at home and abroad, gives appropriate opportunity to recapitulate the purposes of *Survey Midmonthly's* national campaign for membership support—and to report progress to date.

To Recapitulate

Friends and readers of long standing know that Survey Associates, Inc., which publishes *Survey Graphic* as well as *Survey Midmonthly,* is a non-profit corporation with an educational purpose. Since early in the century these two journals and their predecessors, serving the fields of social and economic welfare, have been made possible by a loyal band of supporters who contribute more than the subscription price of the magazines. These associate members are the legal constituency of the corporation. Their contributions, of ten dollars or more, made in recognition of the fact that no magazine devoted to these purposes can be commercially self-supporting, provide a "living endowment" with which to engage in swift research and up-to-the-minute interpretation of vital issues which affect the welfare of the people of our country.

Survey Midmonthly is designed primarily for laymen, professional workers, and agencies directly responsible for the network of welfare, health, and recreation services which today play so important a part in the well-being of American communities (see "Everybody Benefits," by Bradley Buell, page 212).

Last January, the *Midmonthly's* Editorial Advisory Committee, reviewing issues and problems in this critical period, unanimously decided that their adequate interpretation and reporting called for more editorial resources than the *Midmonthly* now has at its disposal.

Plans for a 1944 membership campaign, to spread the present base of support and add the necessary financial resources, were immediately launched, and are being carried through under the general chairmanship of Roy Sorenson, associate general secretary of the National Council of the YMCA, and a representative Expansion Committee.

To Report

As this issue goes to press, state chairmen have been appointed in forty-three states and the Territory of Hawaii. Their names have all been reported in previous issues of *Survey Midmonthly.* These chairmen in turn have been busy organizing state and local committees, whose members are responsible leaders concerned with the administration and guidance of public and private services in every section of the country.

Approximately 400 new members have already joined Survey Associates, Inc., as a result of the efforts of this campaign organization. This is no mean accomplishment, for it represents a 25 percent increase in the membership roll of the last several years. Most of these are $10 cooperating members, with a few, however, contributing $25, $50, and $100.

Credit for this initial success is widespread. Chairmen from the following states have turned in ten or more new members toward the modest quotas which were assigned to them: Alabama, Connecticut, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Kansas, Louisiana, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, and Tennessee. Leading this group are four chairmen who have already reported more than two thirds of their original quotas: Bess Adams, Alabama; Judge Walter C. Criswell, Florida; A. A. Heckman, Minnesota; Horace Hughes, New York City.

New Chairmen

The following changes and additions to the campaign organization have been reported since the July issue of *Survey Midmonthly:*

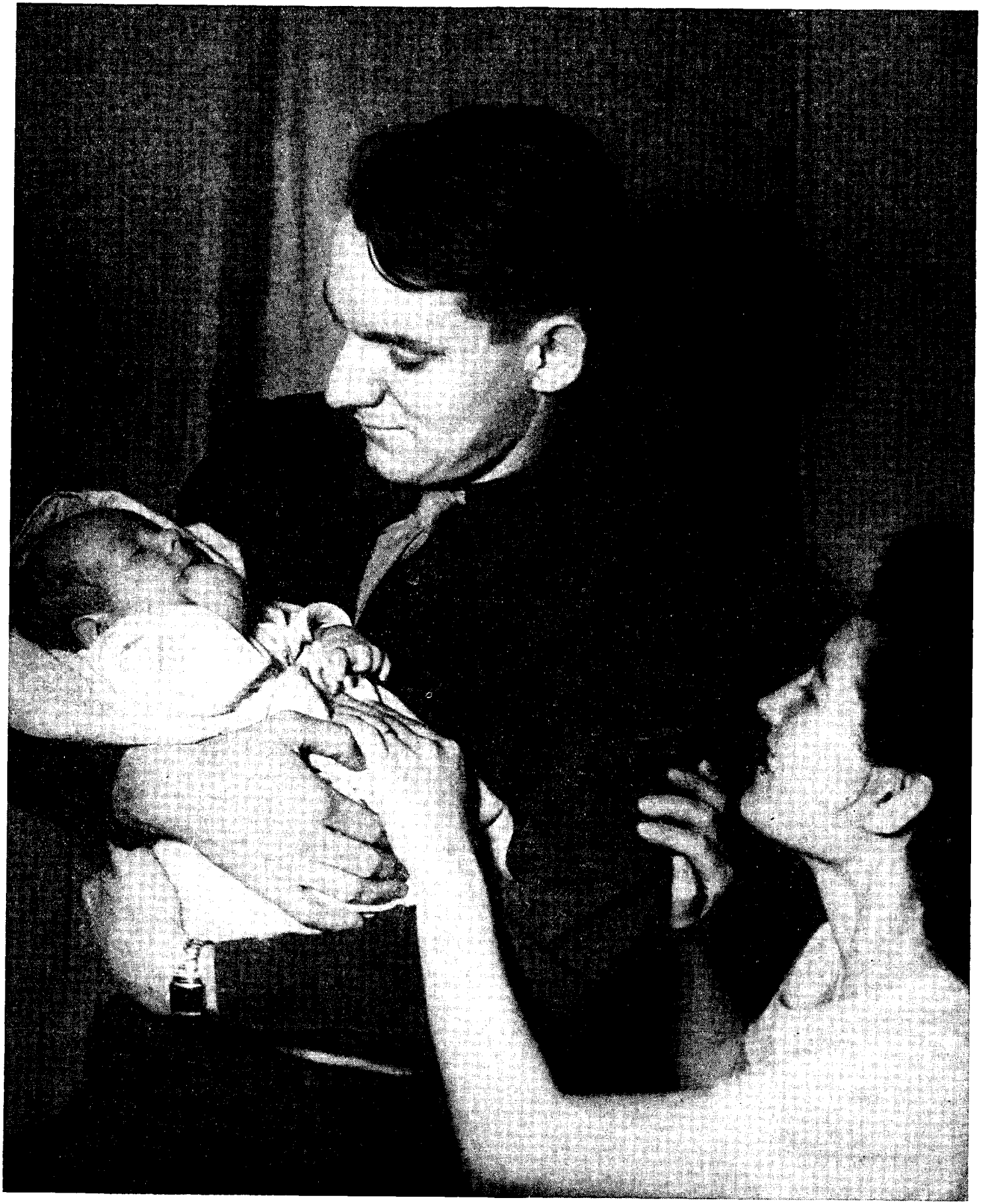
Kansas—Mrs. Edith J. Burks, Community Welfare Council, Wichita, replacing Grant Larned as state chairman, reports Richard K. Mansfield as local chairman in Kansas City.

Robert H. MacRae, Michigan state chairman, reports these local chairmen:
Ann Arbor: Walter Geske
Flint: E. P. Lynch
Jackson: Roger Richards
Lansing: Robert W. Schunke
Muskegon: Howard P. Hunt

B. Ethelda Mullen, Delaware state chairman, reports the following state committee: Ruth Weisenbarger, Children's Bureau of Delaware; Norma Philbrick, State Board of Welfare; Kathryn Pennypacker, State Board of Welfare.

Encouraging reports continue to come in from state and local chairmen who have plans under way to add substantially to their returns during the remaining months of 1944. Success to date augurs well for future progress of the campaign.

SURVEY MIDMONTHLY for August 1944. Vol. LXXX, No. 8. Published monthly and copyright 1944 by SURVEY ASSOCIATES, Inc., Publication Office: 34 North Crystal Street, East Stroudsburg, Pa. Editorial and business office, 112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y. Price this issue 30 cents; $3 a year; foreign postage 50 cents extra, Canadian 75 cents. Entered as second class matter June 22, 1940, at the post office at East Stroudsburg, Pa., under the act of March 3 1879. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103 Act of October 3 1917 authorized Dec 1921. Printed in U S A



Anna M. Goodrich

KEYSTONE OF OUR PEACE AT HOME AND SECURITY ABROAD

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

VOL. LXXX NO. 8

SURVEY Midmonthly

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK

AUGUST 1944

FOR OUR OWN—
Community Chests
All-Time Services

—FOR OUR ALLIES
National War Fund
Overseas Agencies

American Ploughshares

Humanitarianism has its forges in our Arsenal for Democracy. You will hear their anvils ring in the United Campaigns of Community Chests and War Funds. For we have been converting all-time social inventions into tools for wartime service—here and everywhere.

PAUL KELLOGG

FROM start to finish, the drives for voluntary giving this fall—citywide, statewide, countrywide—will be charged with our New World gifts for initiative and team play. How they will bring reinforcement to bear at home and overseas is canvassed in this special number of *Survey Midmonthly*.

Money-raising on such a scale, organized concern reaching to the ends of the earth, are themselves modern inventions. Even more so are the tools through which we give effect to our works of hand and heart. The common effort takes on the quality of a great American adventure if we look at it against the background of the war itself; if we stretch the imaginations of our communities along with their purse strings.

Throughout the summer, Normandy beaches, Italian hill towns, Polish plains; coral islands, Burma jungles, and trampled Chinese rice fields, have been brought inside our American city limits by press and radio. V-mail has knotted into home ties the parts played in such settings by sons and neighbors and kinsfolk.

Convoys of American Ingenuity

Now, as in the days of clipper ships, the frozen mass of the moon sets the tides of our coastal harbors; but it is the hot fury of conflict on three continents that sweeps modern convoys in and out of our ports. The crates stowed in these weathered ships gleam with the output of a thousand industrial centers across the continent.

These vital cargoes stem from uncounted springs of American ingenuity. Here are planes that can be traced to the sand dunes at Kitty Hawk; there jeeps and trucks that go back to machine shops at the turn of the century. Here are tanks with caterpillar treads that earlier proved their worth in rural marsh lands; there landing boats such as were first designed for trappers in the Mississippi Delta. They are all modern counterparts of ancient ploughshares and pruning hooks hammered into swords and spears.

Spreading Social Invention

They have counterparts, in turn, in these social inventions that we have put to work in meeting the claims of these war years—some as old as hospitals or relief; some as new as blood banks and penicillin. Our life and labor have been underpinned in World War II by public welfare departments and social security measures such as were unavailable in World War I. This has released our private agencies for flexible and intimate activities in fields where inventions and discoveries have crowded thick and fast—in dealing not only with health but with behavior, with community, neighborhood and family well-being. These services have buttressed our defense areas, our camp communities, our home front everywhere. These skills are needed in dealing with postwar claims upon our concern.

Similarly, all that we have learned and fashioned in our experience with fire and flood, with migration and unemployment in our domestic life—all that we learned in World War I in succoring Belgium and the Balkans, in fighting malnutrition, famine and epidemic the world over—enter into our participation in war relief activities today—Russian, British, Chinese, Greek, Polish and the rest—of the National War Fund.

In War and Peace

These have been American ploughshares we have turned to multiple purposes in our wartime defense of life and freedom. These, the drives this fall, will keep at work in the crucial months that lead to victory and peace. Then, we shall need them, reconverted, in turning the long furrows of a new springtime on earth.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Everybody Benefits

BRADLEY BUELL

What one typical American city found when it went to work to prepare for the shift from war to peace—interpreted by our executive editor, who served as chief consultant to the Syracuse postwar planning project.

HARDLY more than two hundred years ago Onondaga Valley was the capital of the League of the Iroquois. Here the Sachems gathered to legislate for the welfare of the people of "Long House," who lived in the section of what is now New York State lying between the Hudson River and Lake Erie.

A century ago the growing town of Syracuse bustled with the business of the Erie Canal. Warehouses, shipping, salt mines, mills, canneries, marked the emergence of the white man's civilization, its dynamic industrialism creating complex ways of family and community life.

In the modern city of Syracuse, today, live 220,000 people. They have bank deposits of $274,000,000. Twenty-two of the larger industries, making steel, typewriters, machine tools, chemicals, radios, clothing, and many other products, have a weekly payroll of nearly $900,000.

It is a safe guess that the Iroquois Sachems, even with their advanced tribal standards, were never greatly occupied with the administration and financing of social services. The canal city of one hundred years ago may have had an almshouse or poorfarm. It probably did have a hospital and quite possibly a few voluntary associations of good ladies who dispensed food and clothing to the "deserving" poor. But by the 1940's over one hundred government and private welfare, health, and recreation agencies were providing a complex range of services to the people of Onondaga County. Of their $9,000,000 total expenditures, tax funds accounted for $6,000,000 while $3,000,000 came from fees, contributions, and other private sources.

First War Chest

It was in 1917, the year the United States entered World War I, that the civic leaders of Syracuse organized their first war chest. The war over, this became a community chest for the support of the normal private social agencies which in the early Twenties raised in the neighborhood of $500,000 from 30,000 contributors. Last year, the United War Fund collected $1,500,000 from 82,000 contributors.

The early campaigns of a quarter century ago gave the people of Syracuse their first practical opportunity to ask "Why?"

Why so much money?

Why so many agencies?

Why both government and private services?

Why do some agencies charge fees and others not?

Why does money go for salaries instead of food, clothes and shelter?

Some of the people of Syracuse were still asking these questions in 1943. They had recently gone through a great depression, when hardly a household escaped the fear of insecurity. They came out of it to plunge feverishly into mobilization for war production. Fear of financial insecurity gave way to such hectic troubles as overcrowded housing and transportation, the disruption of family life, the strain of long hours, the tragedies of war.

Today, the people of Syracuse know that just ahead lies a period of demobilization and industrial reconversion that will put equal but different strains upon their community life. And so on top of all the particular "why's" that chest campaigns have been turning up, the leaders of Syracuse have been exploring "how." How best shape the social services to meet the human problems which are to come? Syracuse has some of the answers to questions which communities everywhere must now be raising.

Two years ago the civic leaders of Syracuse rose to *Fortune* magazine's invitation to conduct a practical experiment in postwar planning. In effect, Syracuse agreed to become a laboratory, for its own good in the first instance, but with the hope that the analysis and reporting of its experience would be of use to many other communities.

No phase of community life was omitted from the plan. Industrial development and employment, land use, transportation, housing, finance, and many others were a part of it. The chancellor of Syracuse University was appointed chairman of an over-all citizen's committee, with an administrative staff provided by the mayor. Various organizations were assigned certain projects, to be carried through with the assistance of expert consultants — some supplied by *Fortune*, others by the community.

To the Syracuse Council of Social Agencies fell the responsibility for collecting the facts basic to the strategic attack upon the "humanitarian front."

What do they show?

For the People—By the People

The most dramatic single fact revealed was that, in 1942, 70 percent of the 60,000 families of Syracuse used the services of the community's 114 welfare, health, and recreation agencies. Each of these families received an average of 2.1 units of service during the twelve-month period. This is not guess work. A card was made out for each family by each agency and tabulated by the International Business Machines Corporation, eliminating duplications. Actually, this is a conservative figure, for it does not include certain agencies that were unable to provide the identifying information.

Does this mean that the families of Syracuse are an impoverished lot, dependent upon government or private subsidy for food, clothes, and shelter? Of course not. In 1942 there was, to all intents and purposes, no unemployment in Syracuse.

Does it then mean that 70 percent of the families are being pampered with assistance and services in a manner which undermines their independence and initiative? Of course not. Syracuse knows that any such wholesale reflection on the spiritual sturdiness and integrity of its people is an obvious absurdity.

Moreover, Syracuse knows that the people who use these services are also paying for them. Few indeed are those who today escape the taxes from which come the funds that support the government services. And 82,000 contributors helped pay for the private agencies supported through the community chest. Of the $9,000,000 they expend, $2,000,000 is collected directly in fees for service rendered.

What this fact does mean is that community chest leaders and public officials

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of Syracuse have known what they were talking about when they have said that the maintenance of these services has been vital to the well-being of the community itself—as vital as any of the other community services on which its complicated urban life depends: its banks, its transportation, its schools, its merchandising and distributing system.

One needs only to stop and think to realize why this is so. For out of a seeming confusion of agencies with their curious names, their often ponderously stated purposes, their baffling specialization, emerges the clarifying fact that they are all concerned with one or more of four very simple, understandable, but nevertheless universal human problems:

1. *The problem of economic need* among families who at any given time do not have sufficient income to provide the minimum essentials of food, clothes, and shelter.
2. *The problem of health* among families in which there is illness.
3. *The problem of behavior and social adjustment* among families in which there are members who do not conform to accepted standards of social conduct, or who otherwise have difficulty in coping with the practical personal adjustments which everyone must make.
4. *The problem of recreation* among families who, in the complicated setting of urban life, need organized opportunity to use their leisure time to achieve a measure of pleasure and satisfaction.

These are the problems of life itself. It should not be surprising that in a single prosperous year 70 percent of the families of Syracuse found use for services which help in meeting them. Nor is it surprising that many of these services are highly specialized, requiring administration by people with special knowledge and skills. One can be reasonably sure that even in their so much simpler state of social development, the braves and squaws and papooses of the Iroquois sometimes went hungry, died from the ravages of disease, met with tribal punishment for misbehavior, and became bored by lack of entertaining things to do. They were largely at the mercy of natural and elemental forces because they did not have our modern scientific knowledge and professional personnel, with which to take some command of their own destiny.

Society for Seamen's Children

Children from broken homes need the shelter and affection given by foster parents like these

Nor, indeed, is it surprising that private agency services alone reached 40 percent of Syracuse families. And the fact that the private agencies needed less than one fifth as much money from contributions and investments to finance their programs as did the public agencies from tax funds, emphasizes the principle that *personal service* to the people, by people whose training gives them the advantage of scientific knowledge and meticulously developed skills, is one of the main functions of our modern private social agencies. Broadly speaking, they do not now need to spend such large sums for material relief, for long time care, for so much of the capital outlay that is essential to the total plan, as do the public agencies.

Helen M. Post for Community Chests and Councils, Inc.

Sympathy and security—important provisions for the aged

Economic Need

Syracuse, like other communities, has been prone to complain in these years of high employment that too much money is still going for "relief." Indeed, in 1942, nearly half of its $9,000,000 expenditures went to people in economic need. But it is hard to complain in the face of facts, which show the reasons why these people had to have assistance. In 5,226 Syracuse families there were physical or mental illnesses or other handicaps which made it impossible, or at least extremely difficult, for the natural wage earner to work at any job that would bring in enough income to maintain a decent minimum of livelihood.

In 3,493 families, the potential wage earners were sixty-five years of age or

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

older, 1,165 families were "broken," their children receiving care away from their own homes. Altogether, 12,678 families—21.4 percent of the 60,000 families in Syracuse—were in economic need, primarily because of factors which seriously limited or ruled out entirely their employability. One third of these families were crowded in one downtown area, the least privileged section of the city. Another third were spread through four other of its "least prosperous" areas.

It is now generally accepted that the main responsibility for meeting economic distress should be discharged by government agencies. In line with good practice in Syracuse, administration is mainly consolidated in the county department of public welfare, which had 7,416 families under its care in 1942. Logically the department has the largest budget of any single administrative unit—over $3,000,000. The department of veterans' assistance, with a nearly identical program for ex-servicemen, served another 608.

Private responsibility is concerned mainly with the care of children, although here, too, the public welfare department is taking over some of the foster home load through its children's division. But the children's agencies of the community chest do continue to provide care either in foster homes or institutions for a substantial proportion of children from broken homes. Few of the very considerable number of private casework agencies in Syracuse serving families in their own homes, now give much direct relief. They thus avoid duplication with government agencies.

What changes in the economic needs of its people the next year, or five years, will bring forth, Syracuse cannot predict. But its leaders have taken note of Mr. Churchill's hope that the summer's military campaigns may bring the European war to a near conclusion. They know that employe cutbacks, and cancellation of war orders may begin in the fall months of 1944 and the winter of 1945.

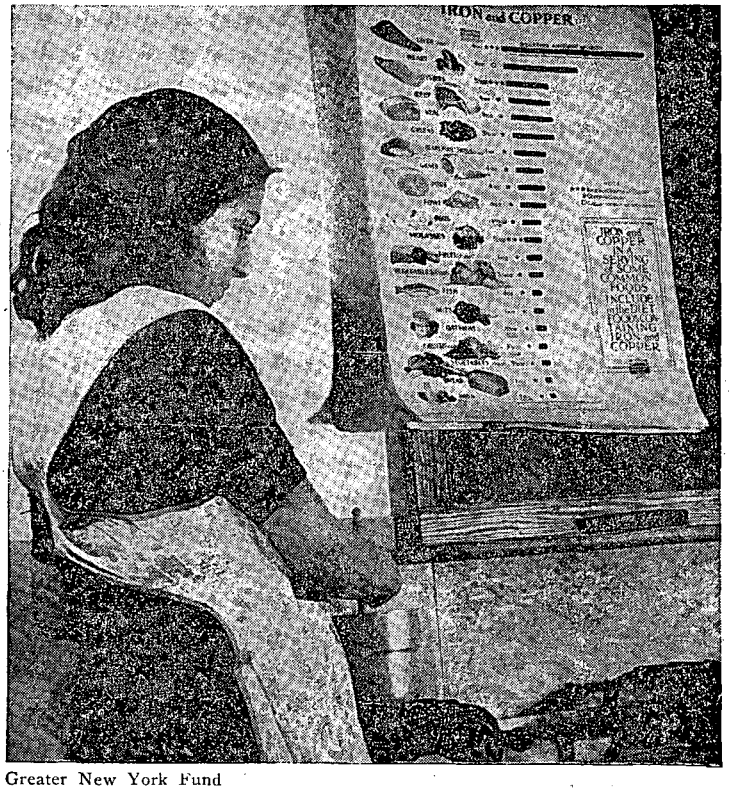
They know that under the best of circumstances, with full allowance for the cushion of accumulated savings and unemployment compensation, when this transition comes some people will be left stranded, and that the need for economic assistance will go up. They are hoping—and working—for an employment transition that will insure the best of circumstances, for they know that under any other conditions the need for assistance will go up very fast indeed.

Looking ahead, Syracuse is aware that, although its basic set-up is sound, it must place a premium on efficient and economical administration, and on an adequacy of grants in all of the categories through which its public welfare department gives assistance, and that it must muster a financial reserve to meet the inevitably increased need which accompanies any major dislocation of industrial and economic life.

Health

Broadly speaking, the health of the people of Syracuse has been good in these war years. A deathrate of 11.3 per 1,000 of the population in 1942 was generally in line with similar communities throughout the nation. Deaths from tuberculosis, once one of the major causes, have been steadily falling over the years, so that the rate is now only 32.5 per 100,000 persons. So, too, have infant deaths, which occur now at the rate of only 37 per 1,000 live births. Such communicable diseases as diphtheria, typhoid, pneumonia, have been kept under good control. Heart disease, now the principal cause of death, with a rate of 577.1 per 100,000, is perhaps reflective of the longer span of life expectancy, which the curtailment of other diseases has made possible. No doubt, part of the reason for the good health record is that Syracuse has long been efficiently concerned about its public health. Over twenty years ago, it cooperated with the Milbank Foundation to demonstrate what could be done in the practical control and prevention of disease through improved public health measures. The Foundation supplied money—so did the city. The tradition of a high quality of personnel in the local public health department, on which the responsibility for prevention and control largely rests, has been well established. Today, the city department of health spends $334,000 for food and sanitary inspection, laboratory service, school inspection, child and maternal hygiene, social hygiene, tuberculosis and communicable disease control, and other services.

Voluntary enterprise plays an important part in this preventive program. Though public health nurses are employed by the health department and the board of education, others are made



Greater New York Fund

Helen M. Post for Community Chest and Councils

Health education in the schools is important in any preventive program

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

available through the Visiting Nurse Association, supported by the community chest. General clinic service is almost wholly supplied by the Syracuse Free Dispensary, another chest agency. Altogether, in 1942, Syracuse's trained nurses visited over 1,000 families with newborn infants, another 1,000 with tuberculosis, nearly 4,000 in which there was some kind of communicable disease, nearly 2,000 in which there was some other form of illness requiring bedside care.

To maternity clinics came mothers and babies from approximately 1,500 families; to the general clinics came not only those afflicted with tuberculosis and venereal disease, but persons from over 5,000 families who, although not bedridden, were nevertheless suffering from all kinds of general illness.

In 1942, these nursing services cost the people of Syracuse the modest sum of $95,000. Expenditures for its clinics came to $117,500.

Syracuse has long emphasized the education of its people toward better health. Through the school health service with its regular examinations, the nursing supervision which follows those examinations, and through its general instruction about the elements of good health, children, and through them their families, are brought to an understanding of what it means to keep well. In 1942, this school health service reached into 11,000 families of the community.

Anne M. Goodrich for the Greater New York Fund

A visiting nurse shows how to keep the baby well and happy

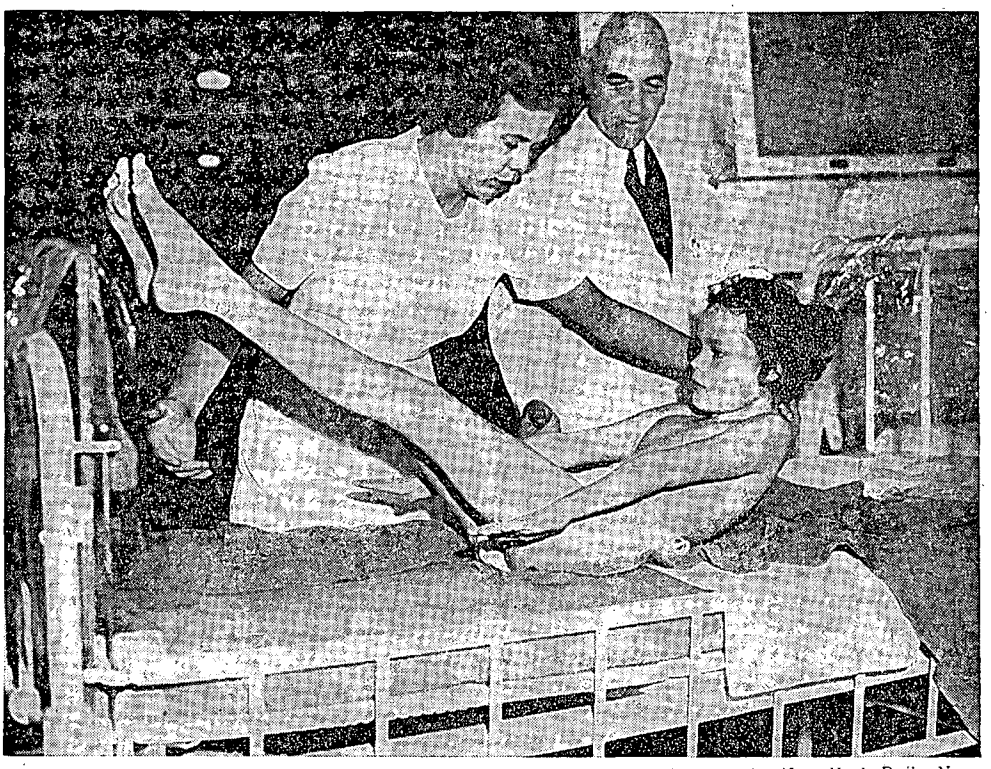


Photo by the *New York Daily News*

The hospital is a vital community resource

Hospitals

Most of the facilities at the disposal of Syracuse people so sick as to require hospital care, must be credited to voluntary enterprise. Indeed, the relatively good health of the townspeople no doubt partly stems from the medical leadership and facilities provided by the University of Syracuse Medical Center. Here, associated with the College of Medicine and the School of Nursing, are two general hospitals used as training centers—Memorial, and the University Hospital of the Good Shepherd. Here also are the Psychopathic Hospital and the City Hospital for Communicable Disease; and the bacteriological and chemical services utilized by the health department as well as private physicians. Fanning out, in a sense, from this center of medical care, training, and experimentation, are seven general and five special hospitals. All of the general hospitals are under private auspices and five of them (including the University and Memorial Hospitals at the Medical Center) are members of the community chest. Altogether, these general hospitals have a capacity of some 1,100 beds, sufficient in earlier days, but overcrowded now with the growing acceptance of hospital use and the increased ability of people to pay all or part of their own hospital costs.

Bright as this picture may seem, Syracuse now knows that improvement at certain points will strengthen its ability to cope with new pressures. Public health in Onondaga County, outside the city limits, is in quite a different situation. There is no good reason why an overall health department could not serve the entire area, just as does the county department of public welfare.

But this is not the only change called for. The four separate nursing agencies, in the county, in the city department of health, in the Visiting Nurses' Association, in the schools, point to the need for some means of administrative coordination. Both the Medical Center and clinic services would be strengthened if the Free Dispensary were added to this nucleus of agencies concerned with medical care. Closer cooperation with industry in developing health services in industrial plants, more systematic planning

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

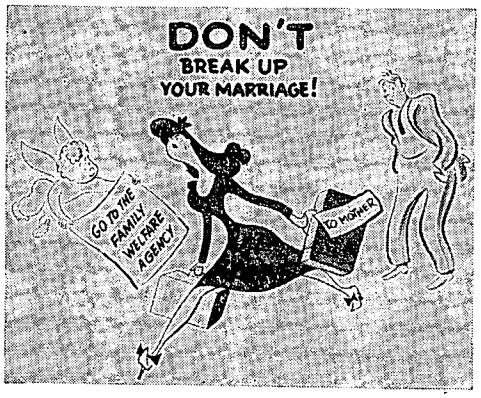
to reach the handicapped, better facilities for convalescent care, are all among the tasks ahead.

Behavior and Social Adjustment

Syracuse now sees more clearly than formerly that social illness is just as much a reality as physical illness. During 1942, people from 2,516 Syracuse families, a rate of 42 per 1,000 families, were involved in some form of social breakdown. These were the families whose manifestations of misbehavior or maladjustment through crime, juvenile delinquency, child neglect, divorce or separation, mental disease and mental deficiency were sufficiently serious to require official action by the courts and other agencies that administer our rules of social conduct.

In addition, a substantial number of other families experienced difficulty in making adjustments within their own family group to neighbors, jobs, or schools. Some 4,500 were served by casework and other social service agencies.

Altogether, in this single year, we find



a net total of 6,654 families with some kind of social problem. Here is concrete evidence of what social and psychiatric science has long been saying: as the complexities of modern urban life multiply social stresses and strains, the number of people unable wholly to cope with these complexities by themselves is bound to increase. They need help and the community needs protection against the more serious kinds of anti-social behavior. In 1942, approximately $1,100,000 was spent in Syracuse for these purposes.

The legal, correctional, and custodial machinery requisite to the protection of the community from the more serious aspects of anti-social behavior is and must be governmental. For those juvenile cases of misbehavior which must be dealt with officially, there is a Children's Court with a probation staff. Closely related is the Crime Prevention Bureau of the Police Department, and the attendance department of the schools which is responsible for the truant. The police, the usual adult courts, the correctional and custodial institutions for both adults and juveniles, many under state auspices, comprise the community's equipment to protect itself from anti-social behavior.

But, to a marked degree, the task of diagnosing the problem and treating the individual or family, rendering service to prevent recurrence, is a responsibility of private services. Four private agencies are equipped to analyse the social difficulties of families and plan treatment; the Family Society, the Catholic Charities, the Jewish Social Service Bureau, and the American Red Cross. Their total expenditures amount to $140,000 annually. The first three named are members of the community chest. In addition, numerous other chest agencies specialize in institutional and foster home care for children. Certain similar responsibilities for children are beginning to be assumed by the department of public welfare through its division of child welfare.

Syracuse now knows that, with one important exception, it has the implements with which to perform both the protective and preventive tasks. That exception is in the field of mental hygiene. While the more serious cases of mental disease and mental deficiency may be committed to the appropriate state institution or the local psychopathic hospital, very little psychiatric service is available. A mental hygiene clinic, preferably attached to the Medical Center, is needed.

Syracuse also knows that the services which it now has, need to be much better planned and coordinated. Emphasis needs to be shifted from *correcting* and *punishing* the offender, from *caring* for the

children of an already broken family, to *dealing with* less serious stages of difficulty, when good casework and mental hygiene service have a better chance of bringing about constructive rehabilitation. The generalized casework agencies that deal with the entire family need to be more closely knit and better related to the discovery outposts from which many of their cases should come: schools, courts, youth agencies, industrial plants, and labor unions. Division of responsibility with public welfare services needs to be further clarified.

Syracuse now knows that the tightening up and improvement of this program is of immediate importance. It will not be long until thousands of young men to whom this country owes so much will be returning from their military service to civilian life. Though many will need only a job, further education, or information on how to claim the special benefits that will be provided them as ex-servicemen, for others this period of readjustment will be fraught with difficulties and dangers. So also will it be for many of Syracuse's industrial workers, who after working long hours at high speed will suddenly find themselves thrown out of gear. For a community to put its house in the best possible order to handle constructively and skillfully the increased problems of adjustment that are bound to come, is no more than common sense.

Recreation

Says the introduction to this section of the Syracuse Council of Social Agencies' report:

"We believe that the objective of an adequate leisure time program should be that every child shall have a chance to play; that everybody, young and old, shall have opportunity to find the best and most satisfying use of his leisure time. These satisfactions, basic to sound mental and social adjustment, are roughly:

"1. The satisfaction which comes from individual enjoyment of a wide range of facilities which provide stimulation, relaxation, and diversion in our kind of culture—parks, libraries, swimming pools, concerts, theatricals, etc.

"2. The satisfaction which comes from collective activities, organized and directed towards a specific interest—sports of all kinds, dances, classes, club meetings.

"3. The satisfaction which comes from close association in relatively small, well knit groups which have identity, homogeneity, tradition, and characteristics suited to the personality of the members.

"4. The satisfaction which comes from the experience of outdoor camp life."

In 1942, children, young people, and adults from 15,612 families (exclusive of

Cartoons by Eric Peters
Courtesy of Jewish Service Association

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

those using parks and playgrounds, figures for which were not available) were helped to find these satisfactions by the twenty public and private agencies organized in Syracuse for this purpose. These agencies spent, altogether, $506,000. Of this amount, nearly $100,000 was paid for directly in fees and memberships.

Persons of all ages from 10,200 families took part in some quite specific activity. They joined in some sport—basketball, softball, tennis; became members of a class in physical education, in crafts, music, nature study, home economics; or participated in social clubs that held dances, planned excursions, organized discussion groups.

Teen-age youngsters from 6,077 families were members of smaller, more homogeneous groups that satisfied their instinctive urge to get together. These included Boy and Girl Scouts, Boys' Clubs, Camp Fire Girls, "Y" clubs, and others. Boys and girls from 1,420 families went to the eleven summer camps which these agencies maintain.

However, Syracuse knows that its program falls considerably short of the broad objectives voiced in this report. This is due partly to the weakness of its public recreation program. With meager budget and staff, it has had little outreach and only limited organization of athletics for all ages. Music, drama classes, and other programs are scarce. Only as the recreation program is substantially extended will the older age groups have outlets for leisure interests adapted to their needs—music and socials, games of chess, croquet, bowling, shuffleboard; or younger adults ample opportunities to use gymnasia, play tennis, golf or bridge, take on shopwork and craftsmanship; or adolescents full freedom for their own games—dancing, dating and discussion groups; or smaller children that adequate supply of playfields and play equipment essential to their fun.

Partly, also, these deficiencies are due to the lack of coordinated planning. There is a concentration of opportunities for the younger age groups and much less concern for those of other ages. Boys, even in this age group, fare rather better than girls. Moreover, the less advantaged sections of the city, where the indices of economic need and social breakdown are the highest, receive much less recreation service than sections where these two indices are the lowest.

Only as its public recreation program is expanded to meet the needs of all ages and classes will it be possible for the private agencies to carry out fully their unique functions. Many of them are also conducting more general recreational activities which would be unnecessary if the municipal recreation commission were in a position to do an all-out job. And

Greater New York Fund

"Every child should have a chance to play"

real planning for the equitable coverage and distribution of services must wait on strengthening the public services.

As Syracuse now knows, the young men who come back will need and demand opportunities for fun and relaxation. Industrial workers, released from the tensions of wartime production, will crave the satisfactions which they have missed. Families, reunited, will want to take their leisure in family groups. Opportunities for co-recreation, boys and girls together, need to be enhanced. Camping should be an opportunity for the many, not the restricted few.

Give—For Our Own

From here on, up to and after that day of days when victory becomes wholly ours, the circumstances in which people find themselves in Syracuse, and in other communities throughout the land, will change persistently and rapidly. That is of the essence of the shift from war to peace—just as it was of the shift from peace to war. Some of those circumstances will be new, and will perhaps create problems which may require new federal, state, and local services.

But people will still be people. Changing circumstances may alter the intensity, and create new outcroppings, of the age-old problems that always have been the concern of civilization's humanitarian strivings—economic need, health requirements, social behavior, leisure time. But because the essence of human nature does not change, neither will the underlying objectives nor the basic utility of the community's broad pattern of welfare, health, and recreation services.

When the volunteer war fund solicitor comes around this year the people of Syracuse will know that they are helping to support part of a network of services that are vital to their own community life. Most of them, if they stop to think, will realize that at some time their own families have used at least one service. They will recognize that the chest agencies are part of a total plan designed to meet elemental and widespread needs.

Above all, the people of Syracuse, when they are asked this year to contribute to the war fund, will know that they have the tools with which to meet the humanitarian problems that will well up from the social and economic reconversion that lies ahead. Their carefully wrought and executed project in postwar planning is testimony that their community leaders have dedicated themselves to the task of sharpening these tools, perfecting them to do what must be done.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Tomorrow's Problems

HAROLD P. LEVY

A member of the staff of the Russell Sage Foundation draws on current experience to forecast the task ahead for community services in helping returned servicemen and demobilized war workers.

NEARLY 1,500,000 men and women already have been discharged from the armed forces of the United States, mostly for reasons of disability. Even before the Allies invaded France, 60,000 men a month were returning home. One community after another, grown used to seeing its men drafted for service, has awakened to the new realization that many others are coming back—and that a lot of them need help in making the shift from military to civilian life.

Most of the men who are back want jobs, but that tells only part of the story. At least 300,000 of the demobilized servicemen have been released for psychiatric reasons. Many veterans are beset by confusions and uncertainties. Aware that they have rights as veterans—to jobs, to mustering-out pay, to employment services—large numbers do not know where to turn for help. Many hope to get back to school or college. Many need medical treatment or vocational counseling. Others who have lived in the tense excitement of war conditions find it hard to fit into civilian routine, and need family counseling and other casework service. Some simply have lost step with the home community, as the home community has lost step with them.

Veteran and War Worker

Thus, the needs of the returning servicemen become clear, in terms of the future as well as the present. But the postwar task of rehabilitation in the United States embraces two big problems, and the veteran of World War II accounts for but one. The civilian worker rounds out the picture. The myriad questions involved in the readjustment of the demobilized war worker have been thrown into some sort of half light as the case of the veteran unfolds swiftly and dramatically and innumerable spokesmen rise to plead it. Nevertheless, the two should be kept in perspective. Just as we know that 11,000,000 men and women are to be mustered out of the armed forces, so do we know that 50 percent of American industry is now devoted to war; that more than 6,000,000 industrial workers face immediate demobilization when peace comes; that, according to Bureau of Labor Statistics forecasts, 12,000,000 persons may be out of work six months after the war ends if conditions are bad, or around 7,000,000 if conditions are favorable.

While recognizing hopefully that the war in Europe may be nearing its climax, we know that even before the final battle the task of reconversion to a normal economy will be under way in America. Indeed, cutbacks are already releasing war workers, just as discharges are releasing servicemen. In the case of the war worker as in the case of the veteran, we know, too, that jobs make up only part of the problem. The need for health, welfare, and recreation services will be as essential to those who will have spent the war in civilian roles as to ex-servicemen.

Population Shifts

Plenty of headaches lie ahead, and possibly not too far ahead, as a result of wartime shifts in population. Since 1940, more than 6,000,000 persons have migrated from one community to another for war jobs. San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle, Detroit, Wichita, Kan.; Columbus, Ohio; San Diego, Calif.; Hartford, Conn.; and scores of other industrial centers are congested with fairly recent arrivals, many of whom have not lived in their new setting long enough to establish legal residence. Should war end soon, it is possible that hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of workers may discover that they have forfeited settlement in their home states without acquiring it in the state to which they have migrated.

Many cities now bulging with war workers consequently face the prospect of seeing large numbers of them become destitute soon after fighting stops on either major front. A large scale emergency relief problem is not beyond the realm of possibility—even in the face of the nation's record national income of $147,900,000,000 in 1943, and the certain knowledge that workers have salted billions of it away in war bonds and savings accounts.

One can write his own list of problems and sub-problems that are going to demand help from social agencies in the immediate postwar period. For example, racial tensions have come to the surface in the radical shift of people around the country. How are they going to be handled? What of the questions yet to be settled in connection with the enforced displacement of some 110,000 persons of Japanese descent? Again, more than 5,500,000 mothers of young children are now employed in war plants and service industries. Many who had not worked in pre-war days will have to continue on the job, especially those whose husbands will be lost or incapacitated in battle.

What, too, of the 3,000,000 boys and girls under eighteen now at work, many of whom left school to get war jobs? And the 3,000,000 young men and women, including those both under eighteen and over, who would ordinarily be in schools and colleges but are engaged in war work? High school enrollment is down 14 percent. Are youngsters who have labored on assembly lines going to settle back into school routine? Many have become used to earning high wages and are going to want to continue doing so. How about the health and nutritional problems being created today as men, women, and children spend long hours at night work in war plants?

Veterans' Priority

Of these two big companion problems, however, only for the one relating to the veteran have plans emerged from blueprint into reality. Various explanations are offered to account for this circumstance. Some see the readjustment of the industrial worker as little different, except in probable intensity, from the problems with which social agencies always have dealt. Rehabilitation of the homecoming serviceman, on the other hand, is regarded by these observers as a problem of such diversity and scope that it becomes something entirely new.

Another view credits veterans organizations with having been able to dramatize the needs of the veteran and to build public interest in the cause, while no comparable spokesmen have been at hand to accomplish the same for the war worker. As a notable but not isolated example, partisans of this opinion point to the so-called "GI Bill of Rights" which became law in June. The American Legion sponsored and shepherded this measure as it made its persistent way through both houses of Congress, and an act finally emerged which commits the federal gov-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ernment to spend an estimated $3,000,000,000 to $6,500,000,000 to help veterans of World War II readjust to civilian life; and provides such benefits as unemployment compensation, free schooling, increased hospitalization, and aid in finding jobs and establishing businesses.

While the problem of the veteran now holds the stage in the United States, there is ample reason to believe that any good plan devised to meet his needs will prove good, too, for the demobilized industrial worker. At least, the wave of planning and action for the veteran which started to sweep across the country early in 1944 already has taught several lessons that seem applicable to the problem of organizing service for both groups. Much of that planning has been carried out by federal and state governments. But things really have happened in local communities—where our story mainly centers.

Confused Beginnings

As the problem of the veteran assumed reality several months ago, spontaneous action rose to meet it in cities throughout the nation. Social agencies were not alone in this movement. Veterans organizations, labor groups, service clubs, churches, chambers of commerce, U. S. Employment Service offices, and other voluntary and public groups likewise took steps. Nor was it unusual for them to act independently of each other.

Consequently, what occurred very generally in the first stages was much like what the Los Angeles Community Welfare Federation and Council of Social Agencies found true in that city last April: "A myriad of agencies, organizations, individuals, and groups laying big and small plans for special services to returning servicemen, servicewomen, and their families." Said the two agencies in a joint report on the subject: "A brief view of these movements makes it clear that only a skilled analyst could figure out either the pattern or the individual services which are available." In Grand Rapids, Mich., the local council of social agencies counted eighty-eight different agencies, organizations, and groups that either had, or were in a position to institute, programs of the sort. The story is repeated in hundreds of places.

Two divergent degrees of emphasis added complications. One school of thought saw jobs for the veteran as the principal aim. The other, which was scored and underscored by councils of social agencies, held—without minimizing the importance of employment—that large numbers of veterans also had a need of health, welfare, and recreation services. Sometimes against odds, social agencies called determinedly for cooperation among all groups figuring in the task: for common action to bring order out of what seemed in danger of becoming chaos. It is clear, though, that more enthusiasm prevailed in this early period than coordination.

To speak of "periods" in connection with what has come to be known as the "veteran problem" is admittedly drawing a fine line. The whole development is new, and many cities are scarcely more than under way with it.

Coordinated Planning

Now that the first flush of excitement has swept the country, however, a national pattern is emerging and is being forged community by community. The central idea is an over-all planning committee in each locality, with representation from all groups and agencies concerned with the ex-serviceman (a procedure that should be equally applicable to the special problems of the industrial worker). The Office of Civilian Defense recommends that such a committee include representatives of veterans organizations, the chamber of commerce, manufacturers associations, labor organizations, service and fraternal organizations, public and private welfare, health, and recreation agencies, and other community groups. As OCD points out, this over-all planning committee should not duplicate the already established planning machinery in the community, but, "when for example, the veterans committee is concerned with lack of psychiatric clinics, such a problem should be referred to the health committee for appropriate study and action."

The value of such an over-all committee is well illustrated by Cleveland's experience. In common with hundreds of

Will V-Day mean this again, for many families? Lange for FSA

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

cities, Cleveland has managed to plow through a maze of separate plans and programs to emerge with a coordinated committee representing every veteran-minded group in the community and with the early prospect of a unified veterans information and referral center. So far advanced was the joint effort early in June that the Welfare Federation of Cleveland, with the approval of veterans organizations and others, already had employed a full time coordinator, and additional paid staff was under consideration. Underlying the achievement was the not-too-simple, but well proven, process of give-and-take by which each key group agreed to submerge individual efforts for the sake of community cooperation. And behind it was the Welfare Federation playing the role of amalgamator.

Cleveland's Experience

It is not possible here to relate the whole Cleveland story, but some of its elements can be sketched. Perhaps most important has been the triumph over two disturbing if not unfamiliar attitudes that cropped out early in the game: a suspicion of professional social workers, and a point of view that "only a veteran understands a veteran." Fortunately, certain leaders of veterans groups were also past or present members of social agency boards and committees, and out of their experience could convince skeptics that social workers were not all wrong, if not always right. Then, too, differences tended to dissolve when all parties got together for free and open discussion. Also, instead of attempting to tie the movement directly to the Welfare Federation, social work leaders of the community supported a popular civic leader as chairman of an over-all Committee on the Returning Serviceman.

This committee was set up under the joint auspices of the Welfare Federation and Cleveland's Civilian Defense Council. Its membership has been expanded to represent fifty-eight different organizations and agencies, including the Congress of Industrial Organizations and the American Federation of Labor, church federations, all veterans organizations, service clubs, chambers of commerce, city, county, and federal health agencies, hospitals, Veterans Administration, U. S. Employment Service, and others. In anticipation of the new veterans center, the Committee on the Returning Serviceman recently conducted a volunteer training course for prospective center workers which turned out about 250 "graduates." Arranged under the direction of a faculty member at Western Reserve University's School of Applied Social Sciences, classes included twelve hours of lecturing by representatives of agencies in health, welfare, and recreation fields.

"Order No. 1"

Substantial impetus to this device for local coordination was given last May by Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines in his first general order as director of the Retraining and Reemployment Administration. In this he ordered the creation of both state and local veterans' service committees representing the Selective Service System, War Manpower Commission, and Veterans Administration; authorized each local committee to "enlarge its membership to include representatives from local organizations," or to "represent the federal government on community committees of the same nature"; and directed each to establish a veterans information center if none already exists in the community.

Many observers saw in General Hines' "Order No. 1" a healthful sign for the future, not only because it puts the government on record as to the kind of machinery that will be employed to meet the problem, but equally as much because it affirms a partnership between the public and private agency. Significance was attached to that part of the directive which stated: "If a center establishes services acceptable to veterans, with sound advice as to their problems, the variety and complexity of applications for assistance will be great. Federal programs will by no means meet all of these demands. . . . Such varied services will demand the assistance of all pertinent community organizations and leaders."

Paralleling the move to bring about community teamwork through the servicemen's committee has been the rapid spread of central information, consultation, and referral centers—a development that received official sponsorship of the Retraining and Rehabilitation Administration.

Pittsburgh Community Fund

Rehabilitation brings vocational self-confidence

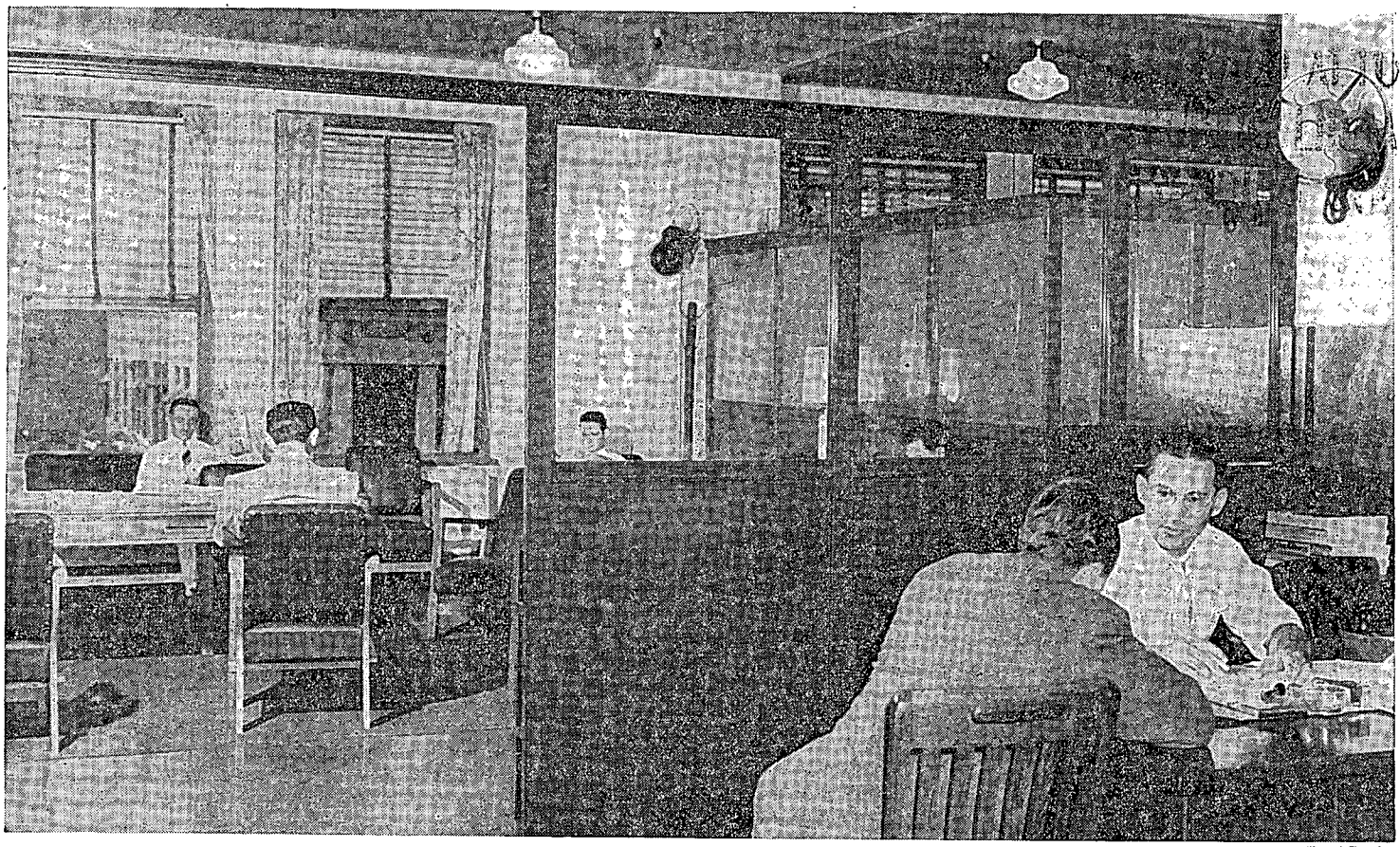
One of the first was established in New York City last April as the "Veterans Service Center." Here indeed was the model and proving ground out of which General Hines formulated his Order No. 1. Appropriately, this center was a product of cooperative planning that brought into play representatives of virtually all private agencies in the city, all local public agencies, all federal agencies (including the armed forces), and all New York State agencies which are involved in the problem of the returning serviceman. The venture began as a six-month demonstration to determine veterans' needs and ways to meet them. Before the end of the second month it was an established success, and plans were under way to extend its life at least a year, with the New York War Fund guaranteeing financial support.

The whole thing came into existence as the brainchild of New York's War Manpower Conservation Committee, an over-all group set up under the aegis of the War Manpower Commission about a year ago to explore—and act upon—wartime problems of rehabilitation. When it became clear, as almost every other community was discovering, that the homecoming serviceman faced nothing so much as confusion in trying to find out where to turn for help in adjusting to civilian life, the committee acted. The result is a coordinated center where every veteran may talk over his problems and be referred promptly, courteously, and efficiently to the agency equipped to help him.

New York's Service Center

Established in a mid-Manhattan office building in space provided by the War Manpower Commission, the surroundings are comfortable—and the staff, from receptionist to basic interviewers, warm and friendly. That is all part of the plan. In its first two months, more than 6,000 men visited the center (at least 18,000 to 20,000 are expected before the end of the six-month test). As was to be expected, most of them wanted jobs. However, it was readily apparent that the majority were not immediately employable and first needed help: medical and psychiatric treatment, financial assistance, vocational guidance, assistance in meeting family problems, or a wide variety of related services. The pleasant atmosphere—including a clublike waiting room equipped with leather chairs, reading tables, and magazines—is designed to help the state of mind of a man in trouble. That the plan is working out is attested by the response of men who come for help, and their appreciation of the absence of red tape. Many say they have been

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



This New York Veterans Service Center was "the proving ground . . . for General Hines' Order No. 1"

Paul Parker

trying for months to find their way back as civilians and, for the first time have found real hope.

To do its job, the center has built up a staff of professional experts. Included are a skilled intake interviewer; basic interviewers, each a trained caseworker; special consultants loaned by the Veterans Administration, the U. S. Civil Service Commission, the U. S. Employment Service, the New York State Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Board of Education of New York City; and a panel of forty-four doctors, each volunteering half a day every two weeks. Clerical, stenographic, and research staff make up the remainder of the working corps.

Both public and private funds are supporting the Veterans Service Center in its trial period. The War Manpower Commission is providing clerical staff and equipment. Donations from private sources make up the rest of the budget. Supervision is given by an executive committee of eighteen, including representation from the Welfare Council of New York City, the Community Service Society of New York City, the army, navy, selective service, WMC, and other agencies.

The center already has proved the high value of cooperation and coordination. It likewise has shown up various other factors that social agencies should know for the big job ahead: for instance, the existing gaps in services which must be closed; the imperative need to get ready now while the load is comparatively light; and the fact that the homecoming serviceman, unlike many of his neighbors, shows no "fear" of the social worker. Moreover, as Louis L. Bennett, director of the Veterans Service Center, observes, it has demonstrated something of possibly greater importance—that public and private agencies can and will work together.

Guideposts for the Future

Whether or not a similar device—or indeed the same organization—should be adapted to meet the needs of the demobilized industrial worker, is something that remains to be faced. Yet many aspects of the worker's problem will be the same. He not only will want a job but he will need many services in the process of readjustment. He, too, is likely to be confused, and uncertain where to turn for help. Community planning must in some way assure that he is put in touch with the services he requires, with no less efficiency than applies to the serviceman.

Supplementing the new pattern of over-all community planning and central referral centers are two other elementary devices which need merely be mentioned. The first is a simple directory that can be put in the hands of servicemen and war workers to provide information about different agencies and the services they are prepared to give. The second is a continuous program of publicity and public information, through press and radio, in shops, through labor organizations, churches, and other groups. So far, there has been little real experimentation with such a program, but as men return from the armed forces in increasing numbers, as industrial reconversion mounts, communities must become better organized to disseminate general information about the help that is available.

Despite the heterogeneous origin of local programs and despite the many local variations, planning for these twin problems that are increasing in intensity shows a surprising degree of uniformity almost everywhere. This is a tribute, perhaps, to the skill for organizing that councils of social agencies are demonstrating. It stands, too, as acknowledgment of the lesson in community organization taught by civilian defense efforts which brought together labor, civic, social, health, religious, and other agencies.

The scene today is marked with abundant signposts for the postwar task of rehabilitation. There should be no problem in seeing which stand above the rest. They point unmistakably to three facts: that the job already has begun; that it embraces two enormous parts, the veteran, *and* the industrial worker; that a high degree of coordination and cooperation in planning and in effort holds the key to successful action.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Mediterranean Demonstration

CLEVELAND DODGE

How private agencies have dovetailed with governments to serve our armed forces, stranded refugees, and liberated peoples in the Mediterranean area, told by a distinguished philanthropist, president of the Near East Foundation.

THE Mediterranean is an ancient basin of civilization. Across it has sailed every conceivable ship of commerce and conquest. Today come ships whose cargoes are not to enrich those who own them, but those who receive them. The goals of these argosies are threefold:

To strengthen the morale of our fighting forces.

To succor thousands of refugees who have made the greatest mass exodus from their homelands since biblical times.

To aid in the conquest of famine, disease, and want prevalent among civilian populations long suffering from the privations of war.

For Our Armed Forces

Many of these ships are concrete testimony to the concern of American citizens for the well-being of our own forces and those of our Allies. The actual number of troops that has been stationed in the Mediterranean is, of course, a military secret. But everyone knows that the number has been large and that our men have confronted not only languages and customs strange to them but hazards of health and battle. To the Mediterranean war zone have come more than 75,000 American merchant seamen, vital adjuncts to the military. Four million civilians in North Africa under the heels of Nazi and fascist military police have been liberated. Five million more in Greece and other presently occupied countries bordering the Mediterranean are alive today only because their endurance has been made possible by a minimum of aid to them over closed borders. And refugees, who have drifted in from all of the occupied countries, still face hunger, disease, and want.

Thus, while the fate of three continents has hung in the balance, this ancient cradle of our civilization, as the tide of battle has receded, has served as a proving ground for morale building, relief and rehabilitation activities, both private and governmental, which lay a basis of experience for a pattern of service that can follow on the heels of the European and Asiatic invasions.

American troops in the Mediterranean are well trained, and well equipped materially. But an additional part of their fighting equipment must be sound morale. Napoleon said that in military operations morale is to equipment as three is to one; and Lord Gort once remarked that war consists of short periods of intense fright and long periods of intense boredom.

The army calls morale a function of command, and it has set up in its special service branch a source of specific help and guidance to hard pressed commanding officers. Private agencies, however, are doing much that supplements the work of the army.

During the actual battle of North Africa, the American Red Cross opened Red Cross clubs throughout the theater of operations. Men on leave were able to obtain sleeping and eating accommodations, and recreation facilities very much like those provided by the USO clubs at home. Red Cross girls drove buses known as clubmobiles to remote camps, and brought the men in these military installations coffee and doughnuts, athletic equipment, books and magazines, and even movies. After hostilities ceased in North Africa, the Red Cross program was curtailed there, and transferred to Sicily and Italy, as the fighting shifted to that theater. There, clubs have been opened for the WAC and for Allied servicewomen, and the number of clubmobile units has been increased.

USO-Camp Shows, Inc., in cooperation with the War Department, has given our men a chance to laugh. Actors and actresses — big name stars and lesser known but competent professionals of every branch of the entertainment world —have formed USO-Camp Shows units, going into the Mediterranean by troopship and by plane. They have traveled thousands of miles, have given three and four performances a day, sometimes before 20,000 men on an airfield and sometimes before a small group stationed in the desert regions. Units have appeared at practically every military installation in North Africa. They were in Sicily immediately after the invasion, and are in Italy today. While on this service, Lily Pons and Andre Kostelanetz broadcast late in June to the United States from Teheran, in company with Major General Donald H. Connolly and the band of his distant U. S. Army unit that expedites lend-lease to Russia.

These entertainers are not just show business. They represent folks back home. They bring to the Mediterranean a bit of Brooklyn, Hartford, Topeka, Cheyenne, San Francisco — every fighting man's home town — and the well-remembered things he did there and to which he wants to return.

For war prisoners held in the Mediterranean area there are the services of War Prisoners Aid and the International Red Cross. Communications and food parcels for war prisoners are handled by the Red Cross; and recreational, educational, and cultural material to stave off the boredom of prison camp routine is provided through War Prisoners Aid, with frequent visits to camps by neutral secretaries of War Prisoners Aid, YMCA.

For Our Merchant Marine

To bring our troops to the Mediterranean required about ten tons of shipping per soldier. Keeping him in fight-

National War Fund

Member Agencies

America Denmark Relief, Inc.
American Relief for Czechoslovakia, Inc.
American Relief for France, Inc.
American Relief for Italy, Inc.
American Relief for Norway, Inc.
Belgian War Relief Society, Inc.
British War Relief Society
Friends of Luxembourg
Greek War Relief Association, Inc.
Polish War Relief
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc.
Refugee Relief Trustees, Inc.
Russian War Relief, Inc.
United China Relief
United Seamen's Service, Inc.
United Service Organizations, Inc.
United States Committee for the Care of European Children
United Yugoslav Relief Fund
War Prisoners Aid, Inc.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Persian Gulf Command Photo

Lily Pons and Andre Kostelanetz rehearse with part of the army band in Iran

ing trim takes a ton and a half of supplies each month. Getting the army there and keeping it supplied is largely the work of the merchant marine—fighters in dungarees—who man the ships that constitute the lifeline of democracy.

To help conserve their strength and spirit, United Seamen's Service was organized in 1942, and has expanded rapidly. It now has approximately one hundred facilities in ports around the world. Seven are in the Mediterranean area. New ones are to be opened on the continent, no doubt beginning with Cherbourg.

These facilities—really residential clubs—offer medical aid for those who have suffered from enemy bombardment. Seamen in search of relaxation may obtain comfortable overnight accommodations, and are provided with good food, parties, and entertainment. At the personal service division of USS, men who have lost their belongings as the result of enemy action are given emergency financial assistance. Here, too, seamen are helped with problems affecting their families' welfare or their own morale.

Men suffering from "convoy fatigue," the nervous tension of wartime sea duty, are sent back to the United States for hospitalization and recuperation at one of seven rest centers maintained in this country.

We are not fighting this war alone. The lives of our fighting men are also dependent upon the skill, the bravery, and the morale of the fighting men of our Allies. Recognizing this, several National War Fund agencies have allocated sums for morale work with the Allied merchant marine and military forces. Fighting men and merchant seamen are welcome at all clubhouses and rest centers, but since national groups like to be with their own, the British, French, Polish, and Czech war relief agencies have opened facilities for them in North Africa and the Middle East, wherever their troops are stationed.

For Refugees

In the face of onrushing war, thousands of Poles, Greeks, and Yugoslavs sought to escape Hitler's juggernaut and fled, eventually arriving in the Near and Middle East. People streamed into Spain after the fall of France—most of them without money, without identifying papers, and with only the clothing on their backs. Other provision lacking, they were cared for in prison or internment camps. Private organizations provided them with food and clothing, transmitted messages from the outside world, and worked for their freedom. No one else could help in the emergency.

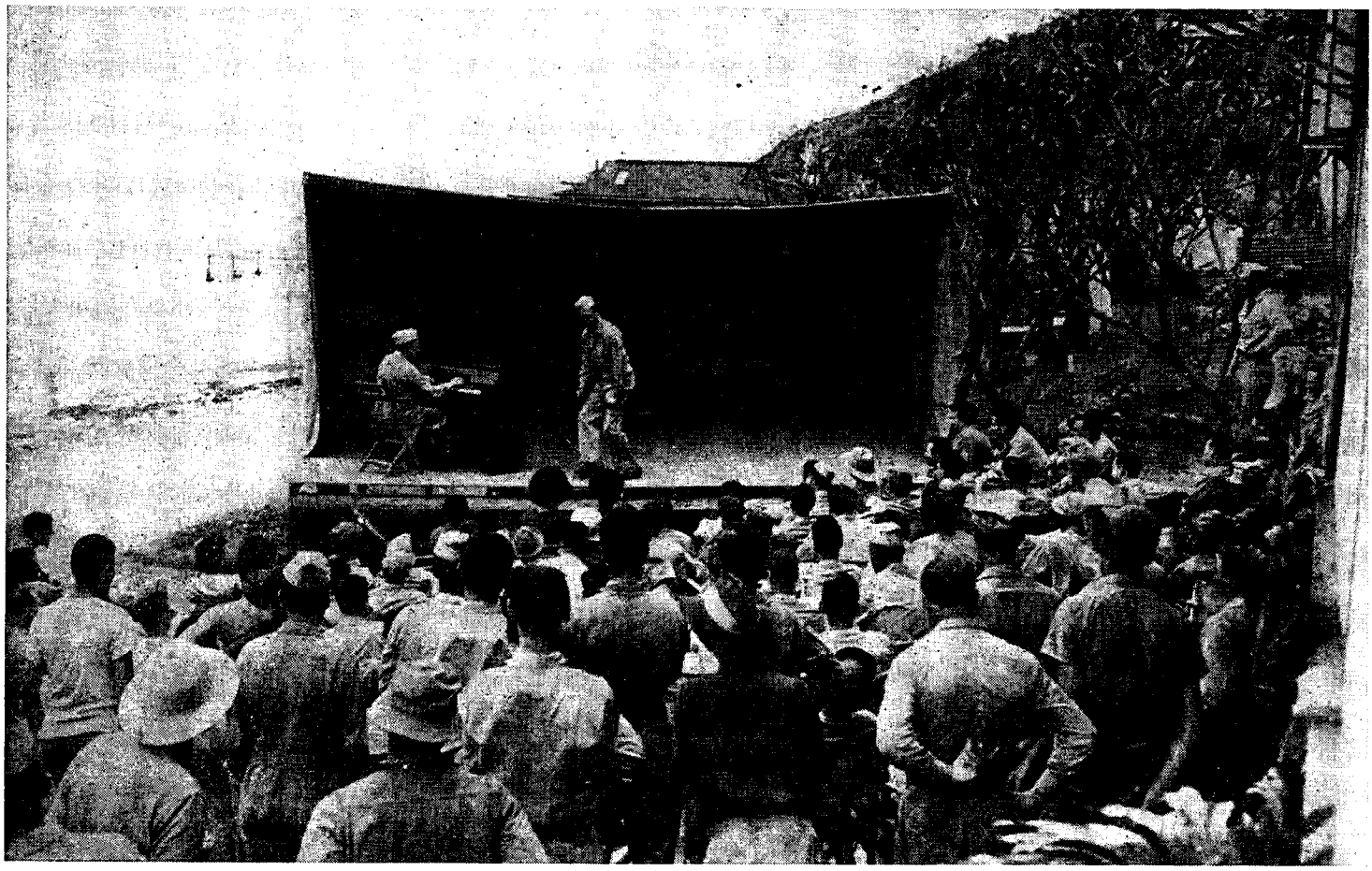
When the Allies entered North Africa, thousands of people from Europe were liberated from internment camps. Some of these found jobs with the armies or in private business, but such jobs do not usually represent a permanent settlement.

The task of meeting the complicated problem presented by the liberated refugees has required close cooperation on the part of both government and private agencies. Early in 1942, the British Middle East Military Command set up the Middle East Relief and Refugee Administration (MERRA) to have jurisdiction over relief for refugees and all other civilian and military relief problems. When the organization of the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) brought into being a more representative and inclusive agency, the earlier MERRA merged with UNRRA, as did the United States Office of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation which had carried on similar work in North Africa.

In addition to UNRRA, the Inter-Governmental Committee (IGC) is operating in the Mediterranean area. Thirty-

(Continued on page 226)

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photos from National War Fund

In the South Pacific: USO entertainers (Little Jack Little and Ray Bolger) give our men "a chance to laugh"

In Algiers: A rescue launch carries torpedoed merchant seamen in to the USS residential club

OVERSEAS OPERATIONS

of some of the member agencies

NATIONAL WAR FUND

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

In Greece: The ships that bring food to these children bring hope as well

In China: This orphanage is both home and school

In England: A wounded Czech flier recuperates

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Twelve National War Fund agencies have been operating in the Mediterranean region: USO-Camp Shows, United Seamen's Service, French Relief Fund, British War Relief Society, Polish War Relief, World Emergency and War Victims Fund of the YWCA, Refugee Relief Trustees, United Yugoslav Relief Fund, Greek War Relief Association, Near East Foundation, United Czechoslovak Relief, the National Catholic Welfare Conference.

The agencies of the National War Fund, while autonomous, have vested their fund-raising activities in the National War Fund. In one yearly united campaign, this work is financed by contributions to local community war funds in which the National War Fund participates.

The American Red Cross, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the American Friends Service Committee are the other principal private organizations doing morale and relief work. The Red Cross puts on its own campaign for funds, under its own auspices. The JDC receives its income from the United Jewish Appeal, which is also for refugee service at home and for Palestine. The funds of the Friends Service Committee come from a well organized group, but without a broad public campaign.

seven countries are represented on this committee. The distinction between these two governmental organizations may best be put as follows:

UNRRA's main function with regard to refugees will be physical relief, including refugee camp maintenance, and the initial mass repatriation of people who want to return to their home countries and who would be accepted by them.

The IGC, on the other hand, will be more concerned with long term problems. It will deal with those stateless persons who had to leave their homes for reasons of race, religion, or political belief, and who cannot or who do not wish to be repatriated. IGC will undertake to determine citizenship status, employment retraining, and migration problems.

Most of the UNRRA and IGC plans, however, are necessarily for the future. Private agencies have carried a large part of the initial services to refugees. For example, when the mass exodus got under way from Europe to the Near and Middle East, the American Red Cross gave these refugees emergency assistance from previously accumulated stocks warehoused in that area, until MERRA took over. In refugee camps established in Egypt, Palestine, Syria, and Cyprus private agencies are continuing to give people supplementary aid in regaining their health and in solving problems of emigration, repatriation, or reunion with their families.

Even before the beginning of the Italian campaign, the military authorities welcomed the cooperation of private agencies in setting up services for the men and families released from the North African internment camps. Refugee centers were established, and the residents given a voice in their administration. Food, shelter, and clothing were provided, and work projects organized which enabled them to earn some money. Means of communication with friends or relatives in the outside world were painstakingly worked out. Maintenance of services such as these will be necessary under either government or private auspices until such time as friends in other countries can send for these stranded peoples, or until the war ends and what to do with them becomes one of the problems of the peace, rather than of the war.

The generous and voluntary gift of materials and services is one of the best ways of building up international good will which must act as a cornerstone of future security. The American Red Cross, American Friends Service Committee, the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, the International Migration Service, and the numerous National War Fund agencies in the field of foreign relief, will continue to dovetail their work with the developing plans of UNRRA and IGC and supply necessary supplemental aid.

For Liberated Peoples

The nearer one gets to the actual front, the tighter is military control, exercised through Allied Military Government which operates right behind the front. As the battle moves away, the degree of military control becomes less, although so long as an area remains of military importance, the theater commander is in supreme authority.

After the period of military administration of occupied countries is over, the restored governments will take over with the assistance of UNRRA. But in Italy, as a recent member of the Axis, UNRRA cannot now undertake any general operations since its Council has yet to approve plans for operations in enemy or ex-enemy countries. This matter will be given consideration at the next Council meeting which will start September 15 in Montreal.

UNRRA officials are now making vigorous plans to care for the relief needs of the countries in which they will be working. Lists of requirements are being prepared and constantly revised, based on military intelligence reports, questions put to refugees, pre-war data, and even Axis propaganda broadcasts. These have been evaluated until it has been possible to estimate with some confidence how much in the way of seed, grain, suits of clothing, medical materials, and other supplies will be needed, and from what source they can be secured.

While in the future private agencies may not be called upon for material relief for civilian populations to the extent that they were in North Africa before the governmental programs were well organized, they will still be equipped to provide supplemental aid where that is needed. Although the basic needs are so great that government must shoulder the main responsibility for meeting them, the President's War Relief Control Board is unwilling that the possibility of private resources should be lost sight of. Rather it feels that the greatness of the demand makes necessary the full use of private agencies for things the government agencies cannot do.

For Occupied Countries

The problem of relief in the occupied countries is much more difficult. In an effort to crush their resistance, the Axis at first refused to allow any supplies to reach Greece or Yugoslavia. The people soon became so weakened that epidemic conditions threatened. To avert this, the occupation authorities permitted a minimum of food and medical supplies to enter these countries.

Working through the International Committee of the Red Cross, the Greek War Relief Association made available relief materials which are distributed by a neutral Joint Commission representing the Red Cross.

And so it goes. Centuries ago, the Romans declared that the Mediterranean was *mare nostrum* — our sea — and that they had a proprietary interest in the sea and the shores it touched. This early Roman Empire fell. In our times, Mussolini declared that the Mediterranean was again *mare nostrum*. His fascist Roman Empire has also fallen.

Now the people of this ancient sea are passing into a new era of freedom and liberty. To establish that way of life they will need aid. Much of that aid will come from governments. But a great deal of special emergency help must also come from the more fortunate peoples of the world, exercising their personal generosity.

The Mediterranean experience has already demonstrated that war and victory require joint effort, public and private. Our armies are now firmly established on the continent of Europe. The liberation of the Far East and its peoples cannot long be denied. The task of reconstruction and rehabilitation is just beginning. Once again *mare nostrum* has cradled a civilizing experiment of significance to all the peoples of the world.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Prisoners of War

TRACY STRONG

The general secretary of the World's Committee of the YMCA gives an intimate glimpse of life in prison camps, and the services which make it more bearable.

OVER three hundred years ago Pascal wrote: "Nothing is so insufferable to man as to be completely at rest—without business, without diversion, without passion, without study." Today's prisoner of war would add two other insufferables —without privacy and without freedom.

The American airman, dropping out of the skies into a prisoner of war camp, is completely dazed. For the first few weeks he walks round and round the barbed wire enclosure. It takes him nearly six weeks to begin to enter into camp life. The veteran prisoner of war, after three years or more, often despairs in this little world of his. Sometimes, in desperation, he breaks out—in escape or in vivid language, as did the Italian prisoner who shouted: "It is the rooks. I cannot stand the rooks screaming their liberty."

"Soldier Out of Luck"

Fortunately, the prisoner of war is not forgotten. Governments consider him still a member of the armed forces. An international agreement known as the Geneva Convention gives him the status of a "soldier out of luck," not that of a slave, or a chattel, or a criminal.

The keystone to the service for war prisoners of all nationalities is that remarkable mother Red Cross society, the International Committee of the Red Cross located in Switzerland. Through this committee, prisoner addresses are cleared and supplementary food, clothing, and medicines supplied. Other comforts are provided by national Red Cross societies and many other organizations in the various belligerent countries. Under the Geneva Convention, also, the International Red Cross and War Prisoners Aid of the YMCA have secured permission from most of the warring governments to send neutral representatives into the camps and carry on their humane service. Other organizations which have developed special services to war prisoners include: World Students' Relief; the World Council of Churches, which supplies religious and devotional literature; and the National Catholic Welfare Conference of the United States, which sends books, games, handicraft kits, athletic and other supplies.

The value and importance of these direct services to the men in prison camps is most evident among the Poles. No other group of prisioners has experienced such a long captivity. Still they maintain their morale, faith, confidence, and even their humor. In one group, their official representative, the Polish "Man of Confidence," expressed the secret to the Swedish YMSA secretary when he said: "We want to prepare in the camps for our return home. As you walk up and down the streets of this camp in civilian clothes, the atmosphere of the camp changes. We know the outside world has found us and cares."

Oflag and Stalag

According to the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, such camps are divided into two major categories: officers' camps and enlisted men's camps, in Germany called *Oflags* and *Stalags* respectively. In the *Stalags* enlisted men are farmed out for required labor, for which they are paid at the agreed upon rate of 35 cents a day. Officers in the *Oflags* are not required to work.

For this reason, the *Stalag* is not just a camp, but rather the center of hundreds, sometimes thousands of small working detachments or companies spread over a large territory. Sometimes these are near enough so that their members return to the central camp at night. More often, however, they are isolated and autonomous, having only an administrative connection with the central *Stalag*.

There are a few *Stalags* where only one nationality is confined; but in the majority there are three or four national groups. Sometimes there are French, Belgian, Yugoslav, Polish, British, Canadian, and American prisoners, all in one camp, although often living in different sections of it.

In the *Oflags,* the officers are thrown completely on their own resources. Polish officers have done wonders in producing plays and operas. A secretary reports that a Polish production of "The Marriage of Figaro" made an unforgettable impression on him. It seemed almost inconceivable that such dramatic talent and music of such high quality could have been mustered under the circumstances.

The organization of the *Stalags* complicates the task of the visiting secretary. Many are located in inaccessible places. When he arrives, he may find only five or six hundred men in the camp itself, while several thousand others are attached either to scattered land companies for work on farms, or to labor companies for industrial work. Increased support

A former prisoner of war helps pack books and games bound for Geneva, Switzerland

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

from the National War Fund has made possible the purchase of eight automobiles in Germany, and this has greatly increased the number of men reached.

As soon as the secretary arrives in the *Stalag* or *Oflag,* he presents himself to the German commandant, and then asks to see the "Man of Confidence" of each nationality. If it is a large camp, the "Men of Confidence" will bring with them the librarian, the choirmaster, the educational, athletic, and leisure time directors, perhaps even a theatrical director, the leader of the orchestra, the chaplain and others who have charge of the various activities which the camp has organized. It goes without saying that the visitor must exercise both tact and skill in the discussion of needs and problems.

Books

The most pressing need of the Polish soldier, wherever he may be, is for something simple to read in his mother tongue. This is true also for the Yugoslavs, Belgians, Serbs, and Italians.

The former YMCA centers in Warsaw and Cracow have, up to now, done most to answer the appeal for Polish books. By campaigns for books and by careful spending of funds provided by War Prisoners Aid, they sent 100,000 books to the camps between June 1, 1940 and July 31, 1943. This figure is remarkable, but nevertheless trifling when compared to the need. Indeed, many camps and working detachments do not have a single book in the Polish language.

To meet this situation War Prisoners Aid of the YMCA, with the cooperation of Catholic groups in Switzerland, has bought up all available stocks of Polish books there. It has also begun to reprint books in several langauges.

British, French, German, and American prisoners are more fortunate. The National Red Cross societies of the first three nations collected and purchased large supplies of books and shipped them either direct to the camps or to Geneva. American camps are well stocked with general reading and special educational works.

Education

In the officers' camps, classes of all kinds are organized. They meet in all sorts of places and under all kinds of conditions; in the corners of barrack rooms, with noisy card games going on nearby; in mess halls amid the racket of dishes and cooking utensils; outdoors; in entertainment huts; wherever there is sufficient space for men to congregate.

Polish officers covet the opportunity to study. Talented in languages, they study in German, French, Russian, and English as well as in Polish. Books are provided for all courses, and the YMCA has even prepared and printed special courses. The World Student Relief and the YMCA have done a unique service in arranging with universities to make their facilities available to Poles, Americans, British, Russians and Yugoslavs interned in Switzerland.

French and British prisoners have created centers of learning which in diversity rival Oxford and the Sorbonne. With remarkable devotion and skill the educational books section of the British Red Cross made arrangements for London University to send to the camps examination schedules prepared by seventy academies, professional and technical institutes. Examinations are held in the camps. Papers are returned and advanced credits and degrees are given. The Germans also send courses to the United States and Canada for their boys interned there.

The American boys in the early days studied with the British. Soon, however, the United States Armed Forces Institute, in cooperation with the War Prisoners Aid of the YMCA, arranged to send all of the Institute courses permitted by the censors to our men in captivity. Their regular curricula, prepared in cooperation with American universities, are sent as rapidly as they are ready. Some of the courses now offered are: English, mathematics, bookkeeping, business courses of all kinds, plumbing, Diesel engines, traffic management, languages, art, health courses, home economics, journalism, philosophy, psychology, public speaking.

Most of the camps now have "trade schools" where prisoners may learn new trades to be better fitted to earn a living when the war ends. These are taught by prisoners who were welders, carpenters, mechanics, or other artisans in civilian life. In some camps, postwar guidance bureaus have been organized so that prisoners may prepare for the type of peacetime work best suited for them. Vocational rehabilitation is provided for men whose war injuries make it impossible for them to return to their former occupations.

Sports and Music

The Poles in *Stalags* prefer quiet games to sport, for they find active games too taxing after the day's labors. Because of this, the YMCA sends them thousands of boxes containing chess, checkers, dominoes, ping-pong, and so on.

The Polish in *Oflags* also prefer the arts to sport. This does not mean that tennis, basketball, and volley ball are not popular; but music, painting, and the plastic arts are more so. Furnishing material for artists has called for great ingenuity. As paints can no longer be bought in Switzerland, it has been necessary to manufacture them in an improvised workshop in Geneva. When canvas, brushes, and wood for carving were not to be found, Sweden was asked to furnish what was lacking. Not only Poles but men of all nationalities, some of whom have never worked with their hands, develop amazing skills during the long hours of enforced idleness, and relish the opportunity to do creative work and forget for awhile their interminable captivity.

The greatest consolation in the life of almost every war prisoner is music. To meet the varied musical tastes of German and Italian prisoners in the United States, England, and Africa, as well as of United Nations prisoners in Germany, the YMCA sends instruments for symphony orchestras and swing bands. Talented prisoners give concerts and serve as instructors for music classes. Frequently, groups of musicians are taken from the camps to play for work detachments in the surrounding area. Prisoners who love music, but have little artistic ability, are given simple instruments such as ocarinas and mouth organs. For community singing, thousands of song books are sent to the camps; glee club music is supplied for smaller groups.

The theater, also, is one of the chief means of maintaining morale. War Prisoners Aid has sent all kinds of equipment to help organization of theatrical troupes in both enlisted men's and officers' camps. Because plays in the Polish

Under the Geneva Convention Relative to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, and especially under Article 78, the International Red Cross and the War Prisoners Aid of the YMCA have secured permission from most of the belligerent governments to send neutral representatives into the camps and carry on their humane service.

The National War Fund supports various aspects of the services to prisoners of war through the United Nations Relief Societies, the World's Student Relief, the War Relief Services of the National Catholic Welfare Conference, the War Prisoners Aid of the YMCA.

While the accompanying article deals chiefly with the work in Germany, War Prisoners Aid of the YMCA has organized its activities in the following countries: Australia, Bermuda, Bonaire, Canada, China, Dutch Guiana, England, Egypt, Finland, Formosa, France, Germany, Hong Kong, India, Indo-China, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Kenya, Korea, Mexico, New Zealand, North Africa, Occupied China, Palestine, South Africa, Switzerland, Trinidad, and the United States.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

language were not available, a contest was launched among the Poles in Switzerland for monologues, recitations, plays and songs adapted to camp use. *Stalag Luft III,* where American, Canadian, and British airmen are interned, has an orchestra pit that can be raised and lowered like those in American theaters.

Motion pictures also are highlights in the lives of prisoners of war. Nearly one hundred complete film programs have been provided by the overseas film service of the U. S. Army in cooperation with War Prisoners Aid and the motion picture industry. In a recent shipment to Geneva, fifty sound projectors and forty film programs were included.

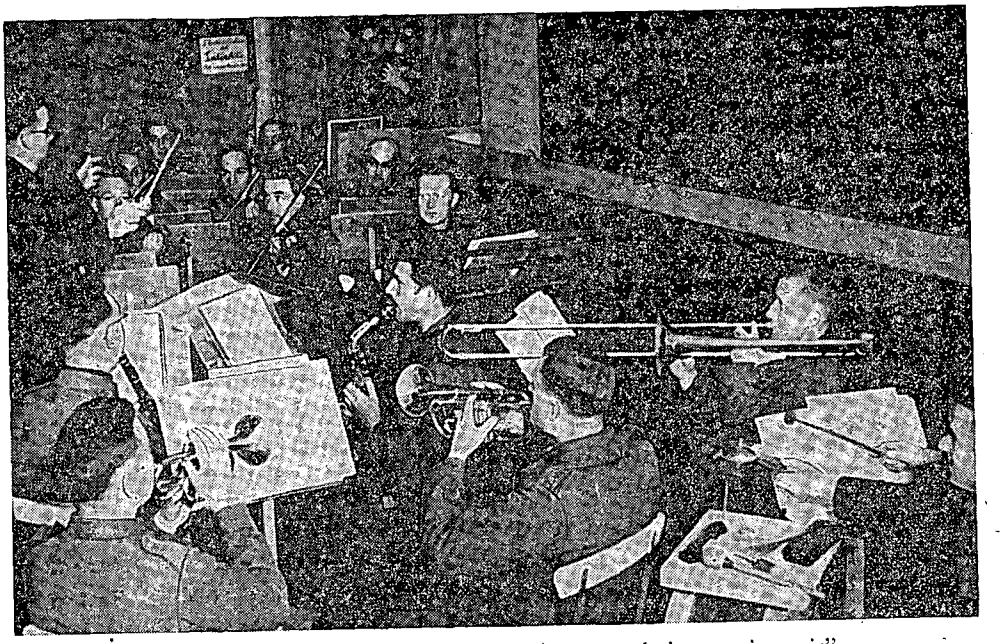
Naturally, interest in athletics is general among all nationalities. Not only do sports provide healthful exercise, but the morale-building competition between teams gives the men something to plan for and talk about. For that reason, War Prisoners Aid provides Americans with facilities for football, baseball, soccer, tennis, golf, badminton, fencing, boxing, volleyball and other popular sports. The British are sent equipment for cricket; Canadians for hockey and baseball; Italians for a form of bowling; Germans for their version of handball; French for their association football; and Japanese for their native games.

Religion

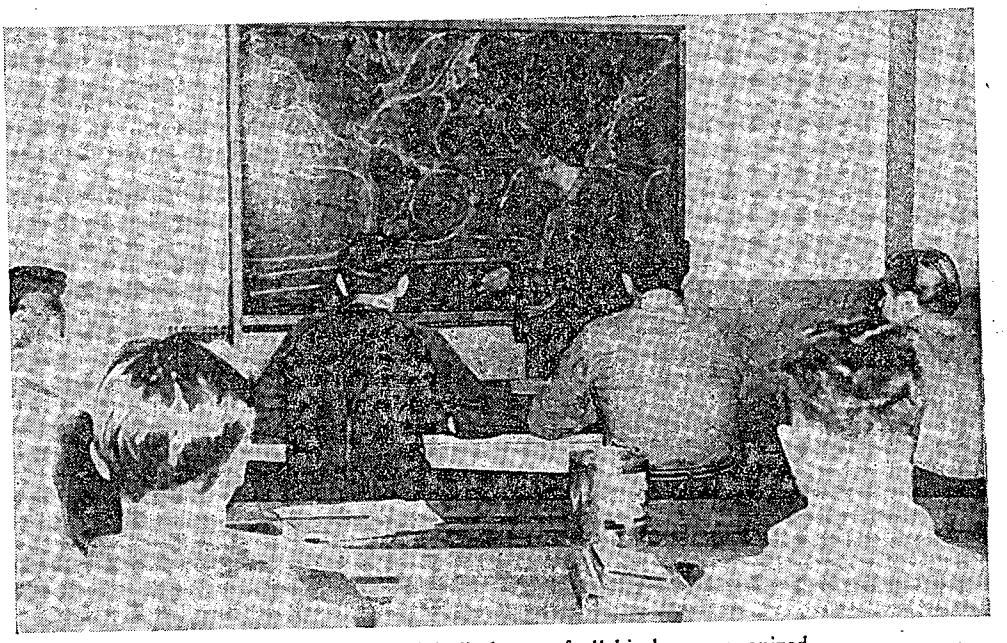
Some of the most artistic achievements of war prisoners of all nationalities in both *Oflags* and *Stalags* are the chapels and carved altars, which visiting representatives describe with great admiration. War Prisoners Aid has sent the Poles liturgical objects, prayer books and, within the last few months, ten thousand Polish Roman Catholic missals, which were supplied by the National Catholic Welfare Conference. Services generally are conducted by prisoners, among whom are priests and pastors, although clergymen from churches near the camps sometimes are permitted to officiate.

Churches in practically every country where prisoners are interned have shown a deep interest and concern for the prisoners in their midst, as well as for their own boys in other lands. The Chaplaincy Commission of the World's Council of Churches has rendered a significant spiritual ministry for Protestant and Orthodox prisoners, while the Catholic Church through various channels has brought its ministry to Catholics.

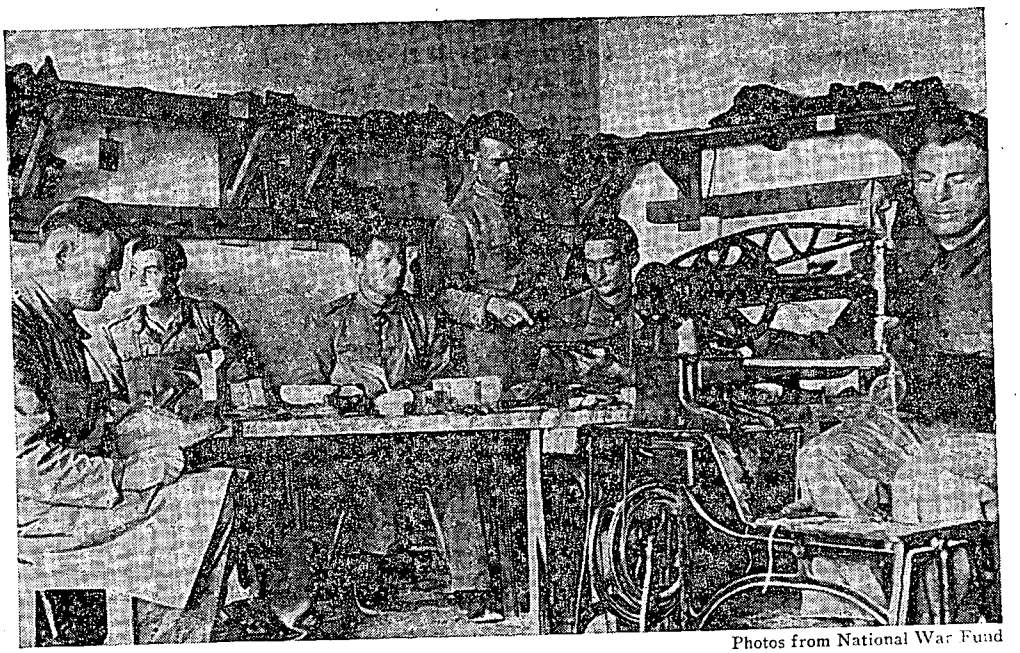
Thus we find efforts emanating from numerous directions to see that mental and spiritual as well as bodily nourishment is provided the men behind barbed wire who can only sit and await their freedom. Such nourishment is the best preventative against a deep and debilitating despair.



For nearly every war prisoner "the greatest consolation . . . is music"



In "universities of captivity" classes of all kinds are organized



Photos from National War Fund

Enlisted men, war prisoners, work and learn trades in camp

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

For many weary people, the road now leads back to home and freedom

Photos from National War Fund

On the Heels of the Invasion

C. J. HAMBRO

Grim facts and figures about the imminent need for food, clothes, medical supplies, materials, equipment, and services, among the peoples of occupied countries, are presented by the president of the Norwegian Parliament.

WE do not know today the full extent of destruction in the occupied countries; but we do know that their immediate plight is desperate and that when the liberation has been completed their needs for food, equipment, seed, medical supplies and services will be beyond the imagination of man and far beyond the experience of history.

We have an indication of what is happening and what will happen in all the occupied countries of Europe during the next few months from our knowledge of what the Germans have already done to large sections of Russia, and what they did before their withdrawal in the last war—every dam blown up, every orchard cut down, hydroelectric plants wiped out, tens of thousands of homes burned down, means of production annihilated to the limits of human power.

The Nazis will inflict untold destruction not because it is of vital military importance, but because they are convinced that we shall never do to them what they are doing to us in every country within their reach. They reason that even after a complete military defeat, Germany will be relatively stronger than any other country on the continent of Europe because they will have reduced to a minimum the possibilities for recuperation and rehabilitation in other countries.

National Sacrifice

Today, the populations of occupied countries are starving, while the Germans are well fed on the spoils from the laboratories and larders of France, Belgium, Luxembourg, Holland, Denmark, Norway, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia, and Greece, and even of the Nazi satellite countries of Hungary, Rumania, and Bulgaria.

Birthrates have been forced down in every country within the German orbit as part of the general scheme. Millions of men have been kept for five years as prisoners of war or as forced laborers in Germany. The population of Belgium decreased by 54,497 during 1940, 1941, and 1942, war casualties not included, as a result of excess of deaths over births. In France, the excess of deaths over births in 1940 and 1941 resulted in a population loss of 366,648. In Poland and Greece, conditions are far worse. They may mean a fatal gap in natural growth of the populations of the occupied countries, for the next generation will be pitifully reduced in numbers and in physical strength.

To the terrible hardships endured by the European countries invaded by the Nazis will be added the price they must pay in the course of counter invasion by

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the Allies—with their own territory overrun again, their farms and their factories destroyed in the struggle for freedom. The constant bombing of railroad and industrial centers in Northern France, in Belgium and Holland, has wrecked transportation. There will be areas left as uninhabitable as extinct volcanoes on the moon.

The peoples of the occupied countries demand invasion at any price and the United Nations have no other road to victory. But this unprecedented self-sacrifice of the occupied countries places other countries that have escaped under an overwhelming obligation to render material aid on the largest possible scale as soon as the actual bombing is over.

The conviction that such aid will be forthcoming is keeping alive the ever more effective passive resistance in all the occupied areas. It is the spark of hope that will kindle the great conflagration which will burn the Nazis out of every foxhole and every pillbox where they are lying in ambush and preparing their booby-traps.

Nutrition Needs

In all the occupied countries of Europe there has been a constant scaling down of the legally prescribed food rations, with a progressive recession from recognized dietary standards.

The French fat ration for persons between three and twenty-one years, which was only 15 grams (.528 ounces) a day in 1941, was reduced to 10 grams (.352 ounces) by 1943. In Greece the situation is worse, in Belgium and Norway about the same, in Czechoslovakia, the Netherlands and Denmark somewhat better. From Poland and Yugoslavia reliable statistics are not available.

The League of Nations Technical Commission on Nutrition has estimated the basic caloric requirements of an adequate daily ration for an adult person at 2,400. Colder climates have higher requirements; Norway, for example, about 2,800. As early as 1941, Belgian authorities made known that official rations provided the average consumer with only 1,400 calories daily. However, a large part of the population had to manage on a ration yielding not more than 1,000. From the beginning of the occupation of Greece until relief food shipments began in August 1942, working class families were obtaining an average of 900 calories in their daily rations. During early 1943 the most favored section of the population was getting a maximum of 1,100 calories. In Poland the average yield of the daily diet is not more than 500 to 700 calories, or barely a quarter of normal requirements. And it has to be borne in mind that the ration signifies a maximum.

No less serious than the calorie deficiency is the shortage in certain elements essential to human metabolism. Particularly is there a lack of vitamins, proteins, albumen and calcium—a shortage from which children are the first to suffer because their growth mainly depends on these elements in their diet. Expectant mothers do not receive the rations that can provide for their requirements.

In the Netherlands, where conditions are not so bad as in some countries, the position at the beginning of 1943 in regard to vitamin consumption was as follows:

Vitamin	*Required quantity*	*Actual average consumption*
A	3000 (International units)	550
B	200-250	120
C	600	10
D	300-500	20

The physiological disturbances caused by vitamin deficiency are even more serious than those caused by insufficient calories.

Necessities of Life

While the food situation is deteriorating at an accelerating speed, general living conditions in the occupied countries are becoming more and more abnormal. There is a terrible lack of fuel and clothing—and of transport facilities. Woolen and cotton goods are all but unobtainable. Vast numbers of French children are without shoes. Norwegian children cannot attend school normally nor take outdoor exercise during the winter because of lack of footwear, and also because the Nazis have confiscated skis, as they have confiscated winter clothes and blankets. Even wooden clogs are rationed in most of the occupied countries. This winter in Oslo and in Bergen, Norway, tremendous explosions shattered every windowpane in 10,000 homes. Window glass was not available to replace them—nor fuel to heat the houses. Soap is practically nonexistent, a situation which encourages the spread of disease and epidemics.

Disease

The consequence of all these hardships has been a sinister deterioration of public health indicated in constantly rising figures of morbidity and mortality. Physical resistance is undermined as a result of malnutrition. Whole populations show a serious loss of weight. In Norway, the average weight per person went down by some 20 pounds during 1942.

Loss of weight among children is a grave menace to their future life. Examination of French children, who were given hospitality in Switzerland in the fall of 1941, showed that even at that time their height fell short of the normal by an average of 3.3 inches; their weight by an average of 10 pounds. Such figures mean they were over a year behind children of normal development. This condition is part of the Nazi scheme to insure that in every other country of Europe the next generation shall be underdeveloped, physically and mentally, while the Germans emerge fatted on spoils from every nation—victors even in defeat.

Tuberculosis and other contagious diseases are spreading disastrously throughout the occupied countries. General debility is encouraging the development of rickets and anemia in children; cases of scurvy are multiplying; skin diseases due to dietary deficiencies have increased generally. Cases of edema are spreading, and wherever the Germans are, there is a considerable increase in venereal disease. There is a grave, sometimes a complete, lack of medical supplies and the Germans have taken over all the hospitals. Patients cannot be isolated and the dirt in which people are forced to live is a breeding ground for parasites carrying contamination and infection.

Copenhagen, Denmark, before the war, was renowned for cleanliness and excellent sanitary conditions. The schools of that great city had to be closed in February 1942 because the children were infested with lice. Lack of soap and hot water makes it difficult to fight such evils. The number of cases of scabies in occupied countries has mounted steeply. Diphtheria epidemics are becoming more and more frequent, particularly in thickly populated areas. But even in a country as sparsely populated as Norway, there were, in 1941, twenty times as many cases of diphtheria as in the years before the war. There were forty times as many in 1942. The general sickness rate for diseases reportable to the Norwegian health authorities rose by 70 percent in 1942 and the figures have been substantially augmented since. There has been an increase over the average of the last years before the war of 184 percent for scarlet fever, of 1900 percent for meningitis, of 1953 percent for poliomyelitis.

In Poland, malaria has reappeared in areas where it had been stamped out. Cases of typhoid fever, dysentery, and infantile diarrhea have mounted by more than 10,000 percent.

On the other hand, neither morbidity rates nor deathrates have gone up in Germany. As a matter of fact, there has been a slight decline in mortality rates since 1939.

Mental and Moral Deterioration

To get the true picture of distress in the occupied countries we have to consider not only the physical effects of war conditions, but also the mental and moral effects. Hunger, poverty, misery, the constant witnessing of lawless acts of oppres-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

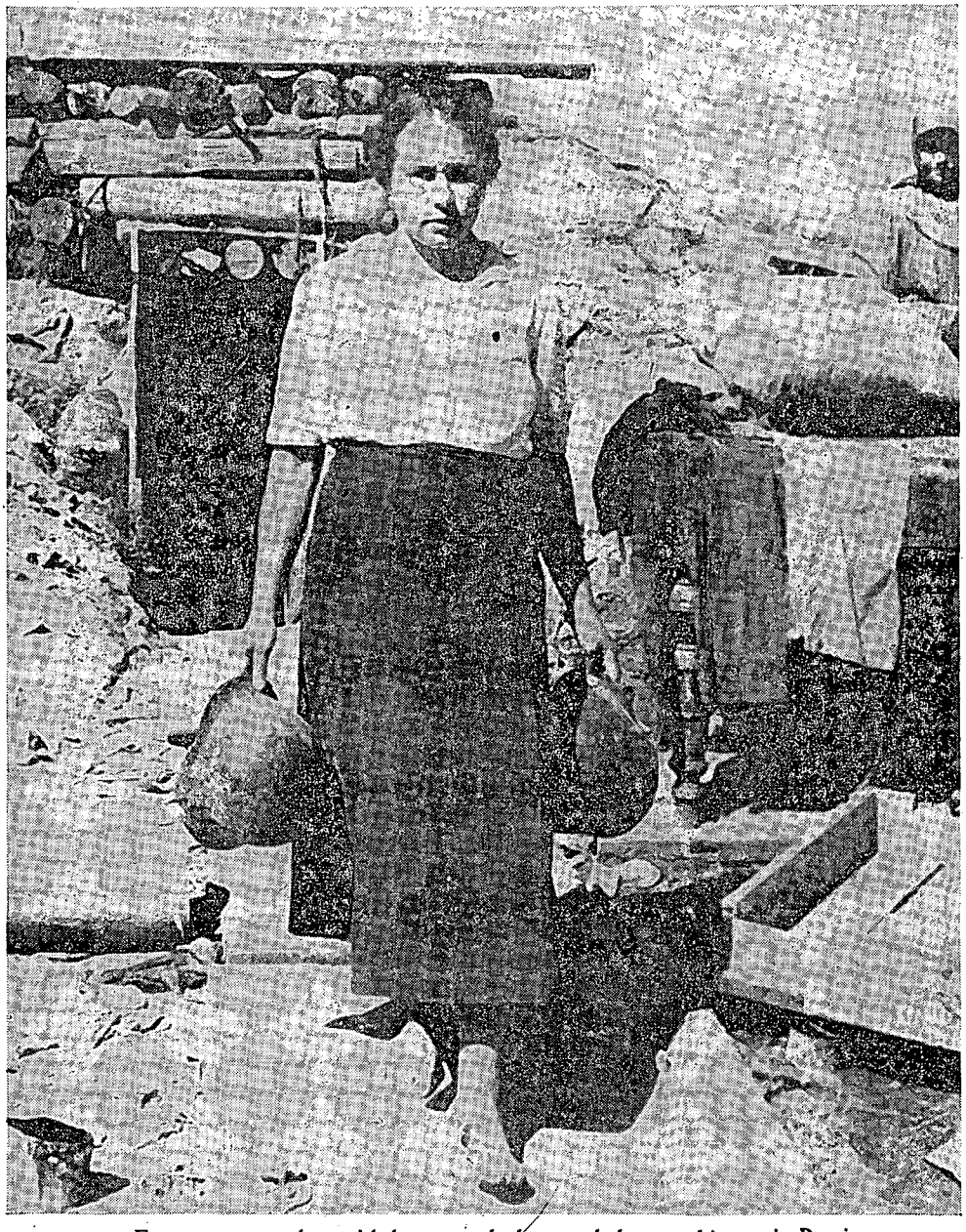
sion, violence and cruelty, result in a kind of obsession which distorts children's moral values and makes all standards of behavior meaningless to them. Adults develop a sort of cancer of hatred and resentment, of despair, of murderous intent.

French doctors complain that it is difficult to care for the sick because the patients themselves show no will to live.

In Europe, millions of men, women, and children have been uprooted from their homes and normal environment. They have seen their property confiscated or destroyed by the Nazis. Sometimes they have been evacuated from areas of military importance by order of the occupying authorities; sometimes they have been deported from their own countries; sometimes the men have been driven like beasts of burden to do forced labor in the war factories of Germany. The moral and mental shock of such an experience can hardly be overrated. When children suffer such a shock at the most critical stage of their development, the attendant nervous strain will sap their vitality and leave its mark.

In Asia, the problem is so tremendous that it goes beyond all human experience. At a meeting of the emergency committee of the governing body of the International Labor Organization some time ago, the Chinese members stated that in free China they have on their hands more than twenty-four million refugees from territories occupied by the Japanese; people whose property has been confiscated and who are without any means of subsistence. The total number of refugees and displaced persons will probably exceed sixty millions and the figures may be increased considerably before the war is over.

Human misery on such a scale—individual and national suffering so intense—is something unheard of in the history of nations. It is something which will tax the resources of the liberating armies; of UNRRA, and the governments which struggle to their feet under freedom—tax also voluntary effort and good will the world over.



Europe must replace with homes such dugout shelters as this one in Russia

The Torch of Faith

Here, then, is the grim background of the calls that reach the overseas agencies in the United States that are participating in the National War Fund. These agencies are giving aid to refugees in allied and in neutral countries. They are accumulating stores of clothing and other relief supplies for shipment into the occupied countries as soon as the military situation will make the transportation of commodities possible. In some cases, supplies have already been shipped to England so that they can be swiftly available for areas of direct need. Various agencies have started training programs for medical aid.

But the greatest importance of their work lies in the moral and psychological support it is giving to underground movements and passive resistance in the tortured countries. Americans can hardly realize the extent to which the people are isolated. In the occupied territories they do not believe what they read in the German controlled newspapers. They know that every line is printed for a purpose. Nevertheless, there is always a slight possibility that something may be true. They are convinced that 90 percent of the news broadcast over the German radio are deliberate lies. And they are trying, under great handicaps, to find out what 10 percent may represent facts that are of vital importance to them. Their minds are getting suspicious.

Carefully stimulated by the Nazis, they are constantly tempted to feel that they are forgotten, that other nations are too busy with their own problems and with the supreme task of winning the war, to remember the sufferings of tortured millions. Any news giving assurance that the United Nations have them in mind, is a weapon they need in their stubborn and ceaseless fight to survive and to conquer. Nothing has given them more encouragement, nothing so steeled their will, as the knowledge that thousands of men and women are devoting time and energy in getting ready to help heal their wounds, feed their children and build up their homeland.

Peace is a problem of confidence—not merely a question of force. Nothing better inspires confidence than help freely given, than active sympathy, than the good fellowship of open hearts and open hands. Contributors to the National War Fund not only help in winning the war, but in laying the fundaments of a just and durable peace.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Keystone of Community Action

H. J. HEINZ, II

A united community and informed citizen leadership are keys to unlock the strength needed to cope with problems that lie ahead, says this leading industrialist, president of Pittsburgh's Federation of Social Agencies and United War Fund.

THE butcher, the baker, the candlestick maker got together at the New England town meeting—they discussed and took action on problems of all sorts affecting the welfare of the community. This was grass-root democracy at work. Today's community war chest campaigns and community councils, with which they are usually associated, accomplish similar results when local citizens band together to provide for local needs by raising money and spending it intelligently for the benefit of the community.

This experience affords a school with many classrooms in which citizens are learning by practical demonstration to work together in a common cause, submerging special interests in the greater goal of the general welfare. Volunteers, without compulsion other than the welfare of the community, mobilize for the campaign, serve on committees and boards of directors of the community fund; the council of social agencies, and the agencies themselves. Other thousands give their time to the actual service program of the agencies.

As for the campaigns themselves, we shall this fall see the greatest mobilization of civilian man and woman power that the country has ever known. Literally hundreds of thousands of men and women will take the field to work long hours when their routine chores are done, or put their private affairs aside in order to give more time to the task of asking their neighbors to give. Millions of other men and women will contribute to the cause.

For thirty years community chests have been sensitive to community needs and to public opinion as the very natural result of such widespread citizen participation. Today, no important community group is unrepresented in planning to meet these needs. Because of hours spent in discharging their volunteer responsibilities, thousands of men and women have a firsthand knowledge of the conditions in which people live, of the problems which affect their welfare, their health, their leisure.

What Price Success?

The campaigns this fall, as everybody knows, will be for two purposes. The nineteen member agencies of the National War Fund need money to provide relief, clothing, medical supplies, and other services for our Allies and the people of countries occupied by the Axis armies. And in over 700 communities which have community chests these War Fund quotas will be combined with the campaign for support of local welfare, health, and youth agencies that serve their people in times of peace as well as war.

Success depends upon Mrs. Brown. She cancels her bridge date and sets out to call on the neighbors in her block, determined to get a subscription to the United War and Community Chest from every resident, including the children.

Success depends upon Mr. Jones. He notifies his secretary that he will accept no appointments or telephone calls. He works quietly at his desk to prepare a presentation on the needs of the United War and Community Chest, and then dashes off to confront the board of directors of a corporation with facts supporting the necessity for an increased firm subscription.

Success depends on the corporate boards of directors and the management of business and commerce. Intelligent understanding of the needs must precede conviction as to an adequate corporate gift.

Success depends upon the members of the labor-management committee of the war plant. Under its leadership, picked representatives from each department of the plant will go from work bench to work bench telling the story of the United War and Community Chest of their town and getting signed pledge cards for so many hours pay to be deducted from pay envelopes over a period of weeks or months.

Success depends upon a wealthy widow's business adviser and one of her social acquaintances, who have called on her in her home to show her why she should convert some of her income from stocks and bonds into funds to support community and wartime services for the coming year. Many are using principal in order to make substantial gifts.

There is no substitute for face to face contact between volunteer worker and potential subscriber in raising such funds. Everything that is done in setting up national, state, and community campaigns—all of the prominent leadership enrolled, all of the instructions and publicity, all of the events, the meetings, the planning which go on for months before the campaign begins—is aimed at one objective: to bring a well informed and inspired volunteer solicitor face to face with the subscriber.

But the real secret of the success of the country's United Community and War Chests in raising more than $250,000,000 last year lies in the fact that Mr. Jones, Mrs. Brown, industrial managers, labor leaders, bankers, lawyers, clergymen, school teachers, shopkeepers, mechanics, white collar workers, racial leaders, and numerous others, were united in this common community undertaking. Application of the axiom that community strength can be achieved only through community unity has released the pent-up energies of all the Mrs. Browns and Mr. Joneses of Our Towns.

Blueprinting As We Go

We hope the war will soon be over. We know that at some future date complete victory surely will be ours. As that time approaches, the problems of our communities will change. More and more men will be returning from military to civilian life. All of them will have been through an unforgettable experience that cannot but have left its impress on their minds and characters and interests. Some will be permanently handicapped. For many the transition will not be easy.

Nor will it be easy for many of the civilians of our communities. We hope that there will be plenty of jobs—but, at best, we know that for many workers they cannot be the same jobs. Perhaps they will not be in the same places—and we may see again a great migration of families from one community to another. Young people have left school, women have left their homes to go to work—and many may be unwilling to return to school, or to their homes.

While we can see some of the broad outlines of the problems with which the people of our communities will be faced in the times ahead, we cannot now see them in all of their detail. What we must be sure of is that our planning machinery is geared to bring about changes in programs dictated by practical circumstances—that its leadership is representative of the community itself, alert to its responsibilities, competent to secure united action.

Planning new services to meet new

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

needs, or a greater volume of need, as well as planning to discontinue unnecessary services, requires a great deal of flexibility and give and take. Existing agencies must be used as far as possible. Occasionally some contributor to the community chest, being a citizen of good will, may, without regard to tax supported agencies and existing voluntary services, wish to start a new service to meet some situation which becomes acutely apparent to him. In our democracy, he may go right ahead and do so. But the existence of voluntary planning machinery, including public and private agencies, should make it possible for this citizen to join with other citizens to exchange ideas, conduct research, share responsibility, coordinate services, and organize their community to meet its current problems.

In Pittsburgh our machinery for this purpose is called the Federation of Social Agencies. More often, in other communities, it is called the council of social agencies or the community council. Closely affiliated with, and sometimes the parent of, the community chest, it unites the private agencies and tax supported services around a common council table.

Act on Facts

There is danger, of course, that a council of social agencies will do its planning in a vacuum of agency specialists and find that the public does not understand what it is all about, and is not ready to go along when the time comes for action. But this need not be true if the council has representative volunteer leadership from the groups that influence community affairs, and if these leaders are united in exploring the need and developing the plan.

There can be, for example, no question but that every American community, as well as the federal government and the state, has a responsibility to the returning soldier whether he be whole, or wounded physically or mentally. But unless we set up a plan to help him find just the services he needs, he is in danger of being shoved around from pillar to post. In a meeting called to consider the problem recently in one medium-sized city, seventy different groups were represented. That such divergent interests can be kept together in setting up common rather than competing services is shown by the experience in Buffalo in setting up a Veterans' Information Center, where labor, management, civic, social, and veterans' organizations participate in its management.

While effective action cannot be secured without united participation by all interested groups, it also implies getting at the facts in order to determine appropriate action.

The Federation of Social Agencies in Pittsburgh maintains a bureau of social research. It has already come forth with significant information regarding the problem of the returning soldiers reported to the local chapter of the American Red Cross, and it has also made a study of records of veterans referred to the local office of the U. S. Employment Service. Forty-five percent of the men whose Red Cross records were studied had been discharged for neuropsychiatric reasons, while 42 percent of all the veterans who went to the Red Cross were advised to seek further medical care on their return to civilian life. Half of the veterans with physical disabilities would find themselves handicapped for the type of employment held by them before going into service.

Public-Private Cooperation

Such facts as these show the importance of a broad plan encompassing a wide variety of service agencies, and of agreement on the part of all concerned that there should be a single place to which veterans can go for help in finding the service they need.

Obviously volunteer community workers must get together to provide adequate staff, properly trained, if facts are to be secured and kept up to date, if service is to be conducted skillfully and helpfully for any person who needs it, whether he be a returning serviceman or anyone else. Some staff is important to keep the thousands of volunteers working in an orderly and helpful manner, whether they be raising funds, sitting on boards and planning committees, serving in the field as nurses aides, interviewers, scout leaders, recreation directors, or in whatever capacity.

We know that many of the basic services needed by military men and by civilian war workers to assist them in their transition from war to peace will be provided by government agencies. Some of them will be new. We already have the "GI Bill of Rights" through which the federal government will pay for a variety of benefits and services to help cushion the readjustment which every serviceman must make. Moreover, an important block of our all-time local services in every field is now publicly financed and publicly administered.

Ferman Martin in *Houston Chronicle*

The Three Musketeers

Our community planning machinery must be so geared as to insure full cooperation between the representatives of these government services, and our private agencies. The relationship between voluntary and government enterprise always should be flexible and dynamic, continuously changing in accordance with the exigencies of immediate needs and sound policies.

In the long run, members of the community will provide the objective perspective from which to view these functional and administrative relationships. Many will need services provided by both government and voluntary agencies. Today, most of them pay taxes and most of them contribute to their united war and community chests. It is in their dual interest to have both types of service working side by side, smoothly and efficiently, with mutual understanding.

In Pittsburgh, volunteers from both our public and private services sit on our planning committees, just as do the professional representatives of each group. The interest of labor in government as well as private service is well known, and labor's participation in our planning process is steadily increasing. In many communities, defense councils as an expression of government concern with the immediate wartime problems of community planning have opened up new opportunities for widespread citizen experience in joint public-private planning for the common good.

Keystone of Community Action

Your United Community and War Chest is providing funds and services for better living in your War Town today, as it provided the funds and services in your pre-war town yesterday. By solving these problems as they develop—social, health and youth problems; problems of our men and women in service; problems of relief for our Allies—the persons involved in all of the many aspects of operating your United Community and War Chest and its member agencies, are gaining the knowledge, experience, and unselfish viewpoint which will make planning in Peace Town tomorrow a reality. Their community leadership is the dynamic element assential to the translation of blueprints into results. Their unity of purpose is the keystone of community action.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Here in Washington . . .

By Rilla Schroeder

DESPITE the fact that the National Housing Administration is doomed to expire at the "end of the emergency," it is one agency with a postwar program practically ready to go. In addition, it has done such excellent spade work on the Hill that its chances of becoming permanent are more than bright.

In recent testimony before the housing and urban redevelopment subcommittee of the Senate Special Committee on Postwar Economic Policy and Planning, Administrator J. B. Blandford won warm commendation for his program. NHA and the War Production Board have, he told the subcommittee, reached an agreement on the so-called transitional period. As soon as men and materials are available they are ready to start building. Most of this program would be privately financed, but at the same time action on the war suspended, government financed, slum clearance and low cost housing projects would be resumed. Mr. Blandford estimates the volume of home construction necessary in the postwar period as from one to one and one half million houses annually for the first ten years.

NHA does not need legislation to go ahead with its planning. There are, however, three housing bills before Congress which stand a good chance of passing this year. They are S.2046, introduced by Senators Kilgore and Wagner; S.1163, introduced by Senator Wagner; and S.953 by Senator Thomas. The last two deal with slum clearance, the first would establish an Office of Housing Research.

✦ ✦ ✦

SOMETIME IN SEPTEMBER THE SENATE Subcommittee on Wartime Health and Education will resume its hearings and before the end of this Congress the subcommittee chairman, Pepper of Florida, will have a health bill ready for the Senate hopper. Since the veterans bill has been dubbed the "GI Joe Bill of Rights," the Pepper measure may well go down in congressional history as "IV-F Frank's Bill of Health."

The bill will not necessarily confine itself to the IV-Fs, but it is their story that will give it the push to get it across if it does go through. To date the most telling testimony before the subcommittee has dealt with selective service rejectees. An impressive array of army and navy experts gave the subcommittee an appalling picture of the health and general physical condition of American youth. That ruddy-cheeked, bronzed young chap we like to think of as the typical American boy, they indicated, does not exist. Or, if he does, he is not typical. Instead he has bad teeth, a hernia, is emotionally unstable, or has something else the matter with him. "Unfit," to quote Major General Hershey of Selective Service, "to assume his responsibilities as a citizen in time of war."

Not only is IV-F Frank in a bad way physically, the experts testified, but his brother, GI Joe, could do with a little medical and dental attention. Eight out of every ten men accepted for the armed forces, have had some physical defect. "The incidence of ailments among men of military age," said Colonel Leonard G. Rowntree, also of Selective Service, "is even more startling than the draft rejection rate."

Brigadier General Hines, administrator of veterans affairs, told the subcommittee that he believed something should be done for civilians "like what we are doing for the veterans." Captain C. R. Wells, USN, president of the American Dental Association, said that 95 percent of the American people have dental defects. Deputy Surgeon General Lull revealed that the army is now consuming three and one half times the dental equipment normally used each year for the entire population.

Surgeon General Parran wound up the July hearings with his program for medical health. Briefly he proposed:

1. A broader program of preventive medicine.
2. Expanded training facilities for doctors, nurses, etc.
3. An expanded medical research program.
4. An integrated system of hospitals and health centers.
5. Encouragement of group medical practice.
6. A social insurance program to spread the cost of medical care.

All this was old stuff to many of the subcommittee members. But, coming as it did on top of this revealing testimony, it carried more weight than ever before.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE SURVEY OF STATE POSTWAR projects made by the Retraining and Reemployment Administration was a disappointment. The state programs follow the usual pattern, much planned but very little actually ready to go. No figures have been published and probably none will be, but the story is that only about 10 percent of the state projects had gotten beyond the "think" stage.

The states have, of course, the excuse that Congress has done nothing definite which is, unfortunately, true enough. To date, Congress has turned down every postwar program offered it, with resentful hints that it intended doing its own postwar planning. The net results of its efforts, however, the reports of the George committee, can hardly be called a plan.

The only actual postwar projects ready in Washington at this point are those devised by the separate government agencies with authority already granted them or with the nerve to go ahead in face of the action taken by Congress on the several programs submitted in the past.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE VETERANS ADMINISTRATION IS struggling with the GI bill (the Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944) and hopes to meet its deadline in September, but it will be tough going. Congress dumped the job of administering the greater part of the act upon the VA and, although authority will be delegated to other agencies whenever feasible, it is still a chore.

Within three weeks after the passage of the bill the VA had received around 1,000 applications in writing and 4,000 phone calls in connection with the educational features alone. Acting on this tip, the VA centered its initial efforts on polishing off the educational program and already procedures have been established, application blanks printed and distributed, and a goodly number of applications approved.

The blanks will be known as VA Form 1950. They may be secured now from any field station of the Veterans Administration or from educational institutions on the VA's approved list.

✦ ✦ ✦

THE EQUAL RIGHTS AMENDMENT was approved by both the Democratic and Republican platform shapers. The amendment had been endorsed twice previously by the Republicans, but this is the first time the Democrats have come out for it. And they did it over the protests of such feminine leaders in the party as Representative Mary T. Norton of New Jersey, chairman of the House Labor Committee, Secretary of Labor Perkins, and Mrs. Roosevelt. The latter did not, this time, take an active part in the fight on the amendment but indicated very strongly that she did not approve. However, it skidded through the platform committee by a vote of 43 to 42, thereby greatly improving its chances in Congress.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Common Welfare

Labor and Community Welfare

ORGANIZED labor has always carried community welfare on the banner of its general concern for the interests of working people. Within the last three years, however, the organization of the American Federation of Labor's Labor League for Human Rights, and the Congress of Industrial Organizations' National CIO War Relief Committee have provided channels for a more direct relationship between labor leadership and welfare, health and recreation agencies at both local and national levels. Plunged immediately into practical cooperation with the emergency war fund campaigns, labor's activity has steadily broadened to include participation in all phases of social welfare planning.

Recent statements made on behalf of both organizations give evidence of the philosophy underlying this new venture. In a formal presentation to the advisory committee of the Office of Community War Services, Robert L. Kinney, director, Community Services Division of the National CIO War Relief Committee, describes a fourfold approach to community welfare as basic to their program:

1. Political action for increased governmental responsibility for the security, health, and welfare of all the people.
2. Financial support of worthy community welfare and health agencies through organized fund-raising campaigns.
3. Labor participation on governing boards and working committees, and active participation in community planning.
4. Interpretation of available community services to workers, and of workers' needs to welfare agencies.

Matthew Woll, president of the Labor League for Human Rights, stressed most of these same points in an address at the National Conference of Social Work last May.

"Organized labor recognizes the complementary and mutually important roles of government agencies as well as private agencies in the field of social welfare.

"The Labor League for Human Rights participates actively in war fund drives, community chest drives, and National Red Cross campaigns.

"One of the important functions of the labor participation committees is to develop mutual understanding of the problems of organized labor and the problems of social workers. . . . In many of the larger cities central referral bureaus have been established for labor people."

The broad assets to community service implicit in these working purposes is well expressed by Mr. Woll: "The labor point of view on social welfare is not a narrow one, for we hold that to promote the well-being of those who work for a living is an expression, in action, of faith in American democracy."

Harnessed in the team of community interests working for the common goal of community welfare, the weight of labor's influence for more and better social planning is beginning to be felt in many communities throughout the country.

USO Future

REGARD by its many supporters and admirers for the sound quality of United Service Organizations' administration will be enhanced by a clear-cut statement of future policy, recently issued by president Chester I. Barnard, with the approval of the executive committee.

In an eight point summary Mr. Barnard says, in effect, that the USO was created to do an emergency war job; that it expects to keep at that job until the war is over and military demobilization completed; that it does not intend to take on new functions which would give it the attributes of a permanent agency.

As to its probable span of life: "The prospect is that the USO will be required . . . until perhaps not less than two years after the last made armistice in the present war."

Meanwhile the character of service will be "continually adjusted to meet changing needs, especially for appropriate service to ambulatory hospitalized personnel, men awaiting reassignment, men undergoing reconditioning, and so on." The limited number of operations for industrial workers will be continued as long as necessary, while attempts are made to "transfer them to local agencies." In the many places where the USO has stimulated "for the first time" the development of community concern for "a unified social welfare service," it is hoped to give such community organization aid so far as is possible "in conjunction with the termination of USO operations."

The USO does not intend to go into new fields of service — for discharged servicemen, for youth, for women and children, for general community organization, or for other needs not directly connected with its original purpose.

Full support for the present USO program is needed now and will continue to be for years to come. But this statement shows that contributors can give that support wholeheartedly without fear of entrenching a program that might duplicate those of other permanent agencies.

Beneath the Surface

"GOVERNMENT'S Part in Serving Demobilized People," an address by Howard L. Russell, director of the American Public Welfare Association, is full of observations that cannot but be thought-provoking for those who are trying to see beneath the surface of social work's opportunities and responsibilities in the coming months. (Available as a reprint from National Social Work Council, 1790 Broadway, New York 19, price 10 cents.)

Among other things, Mr. Russell says:

"We are mistaken if we imagine that at this time we can paint more than the broad outlines of the postwar picture . . . .

"There is a contrast in lack of planning in World War I against too much planning today . . . .

"A variation in estimates of unemployment, from four to nine to fifteen million, illustrates the different circumstances that will affect the character of the social problems with which we have to deal. [The extent of unemployment] will be one factor that determines whether public and private agencies are facing a quantitative or qualitative job . . . .

"I think you can be somewhat optimistic about industry's assumption of responsibility because it is to their interest to achieve as near full employment as possible . . . .

"Actually we have today a pretty well rounded program for veterans. It is a healthy sign that everywhere people are interested and concerned in the welfare of the veteran. . . . But all that interest points up to the problem of coordination. Whether the appointment of Brig. Gen. Hines constitutes the answer to the problem at the federal level I don't know. But I do know that we have a similar problem at the state and local level . . . .

"We can't discount the basic importance of the insurance and pay-aid programs that we have today [as they affect the problems of civilian war workers] . . . But the most important thing needed is to provide a basic underpinning for security for all people. If we want to realize that, we have to move in the direction of increasing our public assistance programs, and of getting away from categorical limitations . . . ."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

WORKERS WANTED

Neighborhood worker, skilled in group work and community organization. New position with opportunity for unlimited growth and development. Write Suzanne Crawford, Mitchell House, 38 Lawrence Street, Hartford, Conn.

Activities Director, man or woman, with professional group work training for small agency in Metropolitan New York area. State salary and experience. 8012 Survey.

Experienced and trained woman director of health education and recreation in private agency in middle west. Give references. 8011 Survey.

Child-placing agency in Massachusetts needs trained caseworker as visitor for its staff. Caseload forty-fifty children. 8010 Survey.

CASE SUPERVISOR, professionally trained, wanted by small child-placing agency in Massachusetts. 8009 Survey.

WANTED: Program Director by East End Neighborhood House, Cleveland, Ohio. Prefer graduate, group work course, from an accredited school of social work. Miss Dorothy Smith, 2749 Woodhill Road, Cleveland, Ohio.

Special Worker—in Jewish multiple service case work agency to carry selected case load and assume special responsibilities involving community organization and interpretation. Salary range $2400 to $3500, plus 17% additional while prolonged work week of 44 hours is in effect. 7986 Survey.

CASE WORKER—in family service and child placement departments by Jewish Agency where staff members participate in community planning and extension of service to meet wartime needs. Good opportunities for advancement. Salary range $1760.00 to $2760.00, plus 17% additional while prolonged work week of 44 hours is in effect. 7957 Survey.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY has vacancy on staff for trained children's worker; case load not to exceed thirty-five. Salary adequate to training and experience. 7989 Survey.

Boys' Worker needed to complete staff at community house at Poughkeepsie, New York. For particulars write Rockwood Jenkins, Executive Director, Lincoln Center.

EXECUTIVE SECRETARY for Catholic Family Agency in Southern California. Full training with supervisory experience. Attractive salary. 7962 Survey.

Case Worker, Episcopalian, graduate of accredited school of social work, psychiatric training and experience. Challenging opportunity for work with Church social agency counseling adolescents. Salary commensurate with training and experience. Church Mission of Help, 422 Falls Building, Memphis 3, Tenn.

WANTED: New Medical Social Work Agency, high standards, interested in psychosomatic developments, needs a case work supervisor with medical and psychiatric social work experience and three medical social workers, graduates of recognized schools. 8014 Survey.

Social worker for Protestant home for normal children, in the environs of New York. Case work, intake, interpretation. Salary determined by training, experience and qualifications. 8015 Survey.

SITUATIONS WANTED

EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE in the field of child care and recreation desires connection with progressive organization dealing with dependent, neglected or delinquent children. 7991 Survey.

Trained and experienced Executive in Children's Field. Has specialized in child placing, fund raising and community planning. Desires change. 8017 Survey.

Middle aged male executive desires change from church agency to secular social agency. Ten years' experience covers both case and group work. Also community organization. Present employment relations entirely satisfactory, but have other reasons. Would consider institutional administration. 8000 Survey.

Young woman, age 35, B.A. and M.S.S. degrees, 13 years' experience in family and refugee work, also some experience in center work, desires opportunity to do administrative work. 8016 Survey.

ADMINISTRATOR—EXECUTIVE — Experienced in child care, community organization, public welfare. Now employed. Desires connection in council of social agencies, boys' club, settlement field. 8006 Survey.

Educated, experienced, employed couple want a new connection as House Parents. 8013 Survey.

Do you need
WORKERS?
or
Do you need
a JOB?
An ad in the classified section might do the trick. Try it! Rates are only 8c per word, minimum charge $1.50

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

GERTRUDE R. STEIN, INC. AGENCY, 64 West 48th Street, New York. Wisc. 7-4961. A professional bureau specializing in fund-raising, group work, institutional, casework and medical social work positions.

WORKERS WANTED

(a) Chief psychiatric social worker and assistant; former position requires M.S. degree or minimum three years' experience including year in child guidance clinic; $3300-$3500; latter appointment requires master's degree and minimum two years' experience in case work; starting salary for latter, $2700; child guidance clinic; central metropolis. (b) Medical social worker to take entire charge of department in hospital of medium size; duties consist of complete charge of admission of welfare patients and making necessary arrangements with the various welfare organizations; must be capable executive; college town, East; starting salary, $200, including meals. SG8-1 Medical Bureau (Burneice Larson, Director), Palmolive Building, Chicago.

Non-Sectarian Settlement House, New York City. Experienced Girls' Worker (full time) and experienced Boys' Worker (part time). Available September 15. 8018 Survey.

PAMPHLETS AND PERIODICALS

The American Journal of Nursing shows the part which professional nurses take in the betterment of the world. Put it in your library. $3.00 a year. 1790 Broadway at 58 St., New York, 19, N. Y.

PROFESSIONAL SERVICES

Special articles, theses, speeches, papers. Research, revision, bibliographies, etc. Over twenty years' experience serving busy professional persons. Prompt service extended. AUTHORS RESEARCH BUREAU, 516 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

ORIGINAL SERMONS, SPEECHES, LECTURES, Club Papers, professionally prepared. Criticism, rewriting, plotting, ghostwriting of book-length manuscripts, short-stories, feature articles. Testimonials galore. Printed Lectures, Sermons and Outlines also furnished. FREE circular. Dept. "S," Continental Writers' & Speakers' Bureau, 210 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

INSTITUTIONAL TRADE

SEEMAN BROS., Inc.
Groceries
Hudson and North Moore Streets
New York

DESIGN FOR LIVING

Professional woman, just retiring, in good health, wishes homelike living plan by October 1st for self and aged mother, able to be about, in home of nurse or experienced person who can give some assistance and companionship to mother. New York City or nearby points accessible from Grand Central Station. Details. 8003 Survey.

BACK THE ATTACK
BUY WAR BONDS

SCHOOL OF NURSING

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY
School of Nursing
Nashville 4, Tenn.

Courses offered:

Collegiate course in *Basic Nursing Education*, entrance requirements two years college work. Next classes March 1944, January 1945. B.S. in nursing degree. Scholarships under U. S. Cadet Nurse Corps program.

Courses for graduate nurses in *Public Health Nursing*, and *Ward Teaching*, with field practice. Next classes, September 1944, and March 1945. Scholarships and loans available.

Apply—Office of the Dean

AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS of AMERICA
"THAT'S MY UNION"

325,000 organized clothing workers are proud of the union that has banished the sweatshop from the men's clothing industry.

The nation's clothing workers deserve your support in their fight to keep the sweatshop out of America. You can do your part by demanding that every article of men's clothing you purchase bears the union label of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America—your guarantee of clothing manufactured under fair labor standards, by skilled union craftsmen.

UNION MADE SUIT — ISSUED BY AMALGAMATED CLOTHING WORKERS OF AMERICA — AUTHORITY OF GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD — 00000 — SERIES SJ 291

DEMAND THE AMALGAMATED LABEL ON ALL MEN'S CLOTHING

BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
PREPARATION FOR GOVERNMENTAL SOCIAL WORK AND POST-WAR REHABILITATION

By acceleration, the complete professional training may be obtained in 16 months.

Beginning students may enter on September 13, 1944.

WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

For practicing social workers who have not the professional degree.

Public welfare workers, child welfare workers, and others who have an opportunity for part-time study or who are allowed educational leave may begin their programs on September 13, 1944.

For information and catalogue, apply to
Richard K. Conant, Dean
84 Exeter Street — Boston, Massachusetts

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

DIRECTORY OF SOCIAL ORGANIZATIONS

Child Welfare

BERKSHIRE INDUSTRIAL FARM, Canaan, New York. A national, non-denominational farm school for problem boys. Boys between 12 and 14 received through private surrender or court commitment. Supported by agreed payments from parents or other responsible persons, in addition to voluntary contributions. For further information address Mr. Byron D. Paddon, Superintendent, or the New York Office at 101 Park Ave. Tel.: Lex. 2-3147.

BOYS' ATHLETIC LEAGUE, INC., 70 Fifth Avenue, New York 11, N. Y. Coordinates the athletic work of 100 Boys' Clubs, Settlement Houses and Community Centers in Greater New York. Gustavus T. Kirby, Honorary President; Judge Raphael P. Koenig, President; Robert E. McCormick, Treasurer; Willard L. Kauth, Director. Sponsors the Benjamin Harrison Recreation Center, 657 Tenth Avenue, the Theodore Roosevelt Recreation Center, 698 Tenth Avenue, The Lincoln Recreation Center, 235 West 113 Street, The Tot Lot, 422 West 49th Street, Camp Sebago, Camp Wakonda and Camp Orenda in the Interstate Park.

BOYS CLUBS OF AMERICA, INC., 381 Fourth Avenue, N.Y.C.—David W. Armstrong, Exec. Dir. A national organization. Serves member Clubs in programs, activities, methods, financing. Organizes new Clubs. Boysclubs prepare boys for responsibilities of citizenship. Activities include recreation, physical and health training, vocational training and guidance, and character building under leadership. Work with boys from low income areas.

BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA, 2 Park Ave., N.Y.C. Inc. in 1910 & chartered by Congress in 1916 to develop character in boys & train them in citizenship. Programs: Cubbing, boys 9-11; Scouting, 12 and older; Senior Scouting, 15 years and older, available locally through sponsorship by schools, churches, fraternal orders, civic groups, etc. Walter W. Head, Pres., Dr. Elbert K. Fretwell, Chief Scout Executive.

CHILD WELFARE LEAGUE OF AMERICA—130 E. 22nd Street, New York City. A league of children's agencies and institutions to secure improved standards and methods in their various fields of work. It also cooperates with other children's agencies, cities, states, churches, fraternal orders and other civic groups to work out worthwhile results in phase of child welfare in which they are interested.

THE NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN OF THE U. S. A., INC., Elyria, Ohio. E. W. Palmer, Kingsport, Tenn., President; E. Jay Howenstine, Executive Secretary. Promotes organization of national, state, provincial and local societies for crippled children. Aids in development of their programs. Assists in drafting and securing the passage of legislation in behalf of cripples. Maintains a Bureau of Information with loan library service. Conducts yearly an Easter Crippled Children Seal Campaign. Bulletins: "The Crippled Child" magazine, bimonthly, $1 a year.

THE SAVE THE CHILDREN FEDERATION, INC., 1 Madison Avenue, New York, founded in 1932 for relief, guidance, and welfare of underprivileged children in neglected areas in this and other countries on non-sectarian and non-racial principles. Organization is working in the United States through local County and Community Committees, and rural social welfare workers, and overseas through affiliations with well established welfare groups. Invites interest and cooperation. Literature on request.

Community Chests

COMMUNITY CHESTS AND COUNCILS, INC., 155 East 44th Street, New York. Information and consultation about cooperative planning and financing of social work through chests and councils of social agencies.

Education

NATIONAL WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN TEMPERANCE UNION, 1730 Chicago Avenue, Evanston, Ill., organized in every state, with 10,000 local auxiliaries, presents a program of alcohol education and Christian Citizenship, with which every interested person is invited to assist. Total abstinence from alcoholic beverages and dues of $1.00 per year are the basis of membership.

Family Living

ASSOCIATION FOR FAMILY LIVING, THE. Resource in child guidance, marriage and family relations. Speakers, counseling, library and materials in youth and parent education. 209 S. State St., Chicago.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF FAMILY RELATIONS (inc. 1930), directed by Paul Popenoe. Public education, personal service, research. Write for list of publications. 607 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Calif.

Blind

AMERICAN FOUNDATION FOR THE BLIND, INC.—15 West 16th Street, New York. A national organization conducting research and field service. Library. Mechanical appliances for the blind. M. C. Migel, President; Robert B. Irwin, Executive Director.

Foundations

RUSSELL SAGE FOUNDATION—For the Improvement of Living Conditions—Shelby M. Harrison, General Director, 130 E. 22nd St., New York. Departments: Arts and Social Work, Charity Organizations, Consumer Credit Studies, Industrial Studies, Library, Social Work Interpretation, Social Work Year Book, Statistics, Surveys. The publications of the Russell Sage Foundation offer to the public in practical and inexpensive form some of the most important results of its work. Catalogue sent upon request.

THE GOLDEN RULE FOUNDATION—Incorporated March 1929 by special act of the Legislature of the State of New York, serves the American public as "a people's foundation," rendering to the average citizen a service similar to that rendered to their respective founders by well-known private foundations. Funds may be contributed as (a) Unconditional gifts, (b) Conditional or designated gifts, (c) Memorial gifts and funds, (d) Gifts on the annuity plan, (e) Private benevolent funds, (f) Bequests by will. Charles V. Vickrey, President, 60 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Industrial Democracy

LEAGUE FOR INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY—Promotes a better understanding of problems of democracy in industry through its pamphlets, research and lecture services and organization of college and city groups. Executive Director, Harry W. Laidler, 112 East 19th Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Recreation

NATIONAL RECREATION ASSOCIATION—315 Fourth Ave., New York City. To bring to everybody in America, young or old, an opportunity to find the best and most satisfying recreational use of leisure time through participation in music, drama, sports and games, arts and crafts, nature activities; and to help secure adequate playground, recreation centers, swimming pools, beaches, athletic field and other recreational facilities.

Penology

THE OSBORNE ASSOCIATION, INC., 114 East 30th Street, New York, N. Y. Telephone CAledonia 5-9720-9721. Activities:—Collects information about correctional institutions and works to improve correctional methods and standards. Aids released prisoners in their problems of readjustment by securing employment and giving such other assistance as they may require. Austin H. MacCormick, Exec. Dir.

National Conference

NATIONAL CONFERENCE OF SOCIAL WORK—Dr. Ellen C. Potter, President, Trenton, New Jersey; Howard R. Knight, Secretary, 82 N. High St., Columbus, Ohio. The Conference is an organization to discuss the principles of humanitarian effort and to increase the efficiency of social service agencies. Each year it holds an annual meeting, publishes in permanent form the Proceedings of the meeting and issues a quarterly Bulletin. Proceedings are sent free of charge to all members upon payment of a membership fee of $5.

National Red Cross

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS—Administered through National Headquarters in Washington, D. C., and five Area offices in San Francisco, St. Louis, Atlanta, New York City, and Alexandria, Va. There are 3756 local Chapters organized mostly on a county basis. Services of the Red Cross are: Disaster Relief and Civilian War Aid, First Aid, Water Safety and Accident Prevention, Junior Red Cross, Medical and Health Service, Nursing Service, Services to the Armed Forces, Volunteer Special Services, Blood Donor Service, Nutrition Service, and War Relief Production Service.

Public Administration

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago 37, Illinois. To advance the science of public administration and to facilitate the exchange of knowledge and experience among persons interested or engaged in the field. Official quarterly journal, Public Administration Review, presents various views on management and administrative regulation, reviews significant books and public documents to keep readers informed on current opinion and practices in public administration.

Religious Organizations

HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL OF NORTH AMERICA—297 Fourth Ave., New York City. The inter-denominational home mission body of 23 denominations. Executive Secretaries, Edith E. Lowry, Mark A. Dawber; Migrant Supervisors: Western, Mrs. F. E. Shotwell, 3330 West Adams Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.; Mid-Western, Miss Helen White, 203 North Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

NATIONAL JEWISH WELFARE BOARD, 145 East 32 Street, New York 16, N. Y. Frank L. Weil, President; Max Wilner, Treasurer; Joseph Rosenzweig, Secretary; Louis Kraft, Executive Director. A national agency serving as parent body for Jewish Community Centers, YMHAs, etc., and providing welfare, religious and social activities for soldiers and sailors and other members of defense forces. A member of the United Service Organizations.

NATIONAL BOARD, YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS, 600 Lexington Ave., New York City. An international Christian woman movement devoted to service for women and girls and the attempt to help build a society in which the abundant life is possible for every individual.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF JEWISH WOMEN, INC.—1819 Broadway, New York City 23. Mrs. Joseph M. Welt, President; Mrs. Karl J. Kaufmann, Chairman Ex. Com.; Miss Flora R. Rothenberg, Ex. Dir. Organization of Jewish women initiating and developing programs and activities in service for foreign born; international relations and peace; contemporary Jewish affairs; social legislation; and social welfare and war activities. Conducts bureau of international service. Serves as clearing bureau for local affiliated groups throughout the country.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATIONS—347 Madison Ave., New York City; 1187 local Associations federated for Christian leadership and citizenship training among young men and boys.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Directory of Social Organizations (cont.)

Health

NATIONAL JEWISH HOSPITAL AT DENVER, 3800 East Colfax Ave., Denver, Colorado, Samuel Schaefer, Executive Secretary, Chas. J. Kaufman, M.D., Medical Director. Free, non-sectarian for needy tuberculous adults and children (kosher dietary). Maintains children's preventorium. Medical, educational, vocational, occupational, psychological, psychiatric and social services. Esther Cohen, director of Social Service and Vocational Therapy. Applications, New York area: 19 West 44th St., Philip Houtz, director; Philadelphia area: 1103 Widener Building, Harold Greenspun, director; Chicago area: 30 North La Salle St. Other applications through local Jewish Federation and Welfare Funds or direct to Hospital.

NATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR PUBLIC HEALTH NURSING—1790 Broadway at 58th St., New York. Ruth Houlton, R.N., Gen. Dir. Advisory Service, statistics, monthly magazine, Public Health Nursing.

NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION—1790 Broadway, at 58th St., New York, Dr. Kendall Emerson, managing director. Pamphlets of methods and program for the prevention of tuberculosis. Publications sold and distributed through state associations in every state. American Review of Tuberculosis, medical journal, $8.00 a year; and Monthly Bulletin, house organ, free.

PLANNED PARENTHOOD FEDERATION OF AMERICA, INC. (formerly Birth Control Federation of America)—A clearing house cooperating with social workers in referring mothers to medically directed birth control clinics in 42 states, including 20 centers in Greater New York. In areas lacking centers, qualified physicians are available. Phone or write: 501 Madison Avenue, New York City. WIckersham 2-8600. Honorary Chairman, Margaret Sanger. President, J. H. Upham, M.D.; National Director, D. Kenneth Rose; Medical Director, Claude C. Pierce, M.D.

MARGARET SANGER RESEARCH BUREAU
17 W. 16th St., N. Y. City. WA 9-6200.
MARGARET SANGER, Director.
Every day 9 A.M-4 P.M.
Saturdays 9 A.M. to 1 P.M.
Wednesday & Thursday evenings 5:30-8 P.M.

Racial Adjustment

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE, INC., with its 44 branches improves social conditions of Negroes seeking "no alms, but opportunity" for them. Secures and trains social workers. Investigates conditions of city life as bases for practical work. Publishes OPPORTUNITY, Journal of Negro Life. Solicits gifts. 1133 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

Social Work Personnel

SOCIAL WORK VOCATIONAL BUREAU, 122 East 22nd Street, New York City. National placement and counseling service in case work fields. Membership organization for social workers and agencies. No placement fee. Louise C. Odencrantz, Director.

SOCIAL SECURITY

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR SOCIAL SECURITY, 22 East 17th Street, New York 3, N. Y. (Algonquin 4-3198). Harvey Lebrun, Acting Executive Director. A non-profit, non-partisan organization of experts and laymen interested in the adoption, improvement and extension of sound social security measures for the people of America, especially in the field of health insurance, unemployment compensation, old age and survivors' insurance, public assistance, etc. Cooperates with consumer, labor, employer, civic welfare, farm and other groups; distributes educational material; helps in organizing conferences and public meetings. Aids in the formulation of programs and the preparation of literature. Promotes constructive legislation and improvements in legislation and administration. Issues Social Security, a magazine of news and opinion for contributors, students, and leaders in this field—$3.00 per year; special rates on quantity orders for clubs, classes and other groups. Bibliography of available literature in this field, free on request.

REPRINTS OF
American Ploughshares
NOW AVAILABLE

The seven articles and illustrations in this special number of *Survey Midmonthly* which you hold in your hand are available as a 24 page reprint for use in Chest campaigns this Fall and as interpretive material for laymen interested in the social services. The issue is the result of joint planning and consultation by the staffs of The Survey, the National War Fund and Community Chests and Councils.

The reprint should be distributed widely both as a contribution toward the success of the United Campaigns, and for the enlightenment of Americans everywhere on whose understanding of the social services in wartime and afterwards, so much depends. That it will be distributed widely we have no doubt, judging by our experience with these special numbers. We suspect the limited edition of reprints, to which we are committed this year, will be sold out shortly after the issue is mailed.

Reprints will be mailed or expressed (collect) depending on the size of the order, from East Stroudsburg, Pa. about August 28. Order copies for use in the campaigns, for your board members, for volunteers, for key people in your community, on the form provided below.

Reprint Prices

Single copy	$ .15
8 copies	1.00
25 "	3.00
50 "	5.50
100 "	10.00
500 "	45.00
1000 "	80.00

We have on hand a very small edition of the issue itself. These may be ordered as long as our stock holds at 30c a copy; 4 copies for $1.00.

ORDER FORM

SURVEY ASSOCIATES, INC.
112 East 19 Street, New York 3, N. Y.

Send me ..... reprints and ..... issues at prices quoted above. I enclose $..... in payment. Ship to:

Name .....

Address .....

8/15 .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The School Of Applied Social Sciences

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH

Announces A Fall Institute

For: PUBLIC ASSISTANCE SUPERVISORS
September 6-15, 1944

Leaders: Eleanor Cockerill, Ruth Gartland, Marion Hathway, Gertrude Wilson and Wilber Newstetter

The Regular Fall Semester of the School begins October 9, 1944

For further information apply

Office of the Dean

The University of Chicago

School of Social Service Administration

ACADEMIC YEAR 1944-45

Autumn Quarter begins September 26

Winter Quarter begins January 2

Spring Quarter begins March 26

SUMMER QUARTER, 1945

(Dates to be announced later)

THE SOCIAL SERVICE REVIEW

Edited by EDITH ABBOTT

A Professional Quarterly for Social Workers

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK

Columbia University

Calendar 1944-1945

Fall Quarter .....October 4-December 23
Applications closed

Winter Quarter .....January 3-March 24
Application date November 1

Spring Quarter .....March 27-June 16
Application date January 22

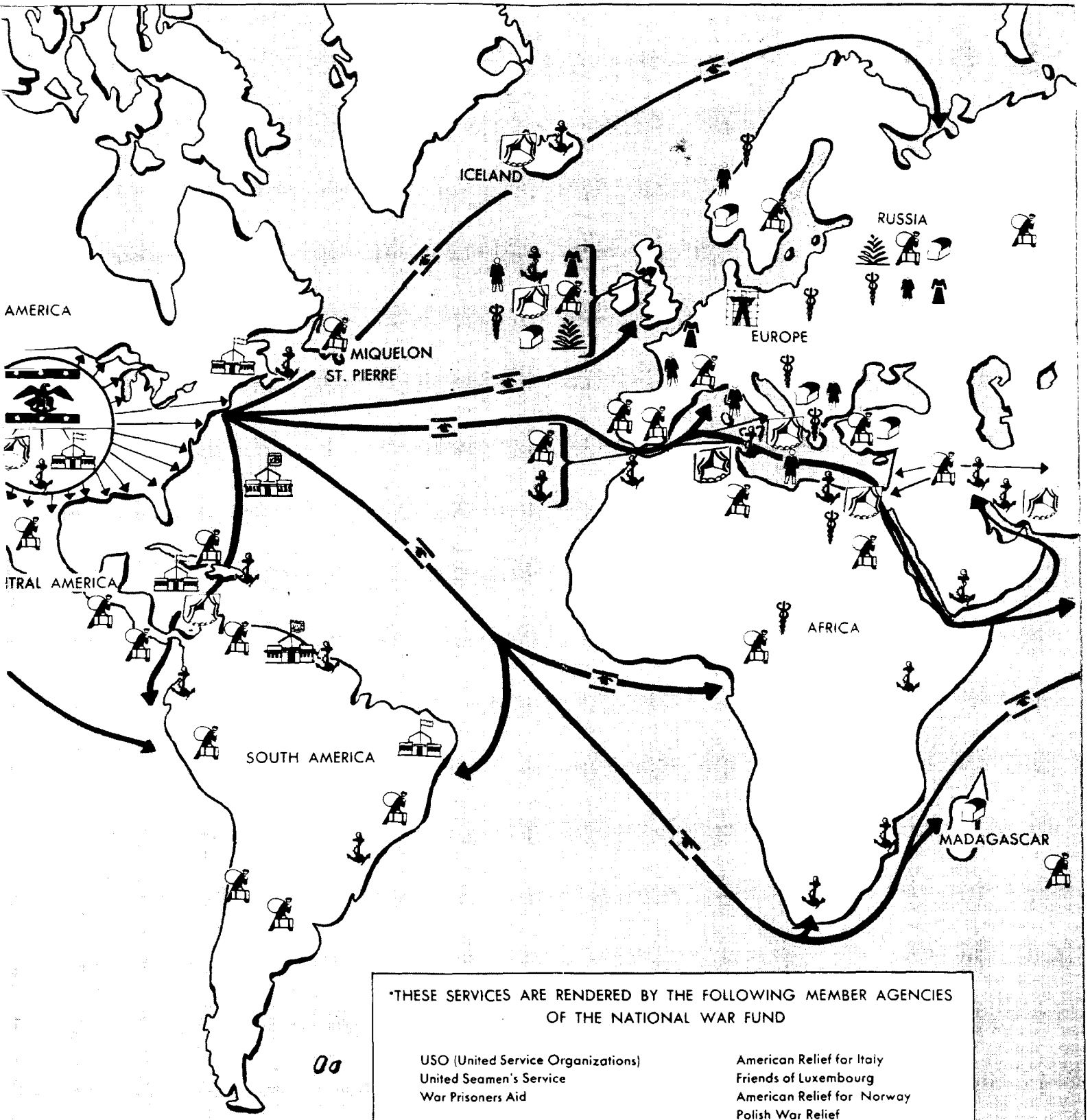
Summer Quarter .....June 18-August 31
Application date April 18

The curriculum is a combination of courses, research and field work, with emphasis on war and post-war social practice. The normal program covers six quarters and leads to the degree of Master of Science, but shorter periods of study are arranged. A sequence of courses is given in the late afternoon and evening for practicing social workers.

Catalogue will be mailed on request.

122 East 22nd Street
New York 10, N. Y.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



*THESE SERVICES ARE RENDERED BY THE FOLLOWING MEMBER AGENCIES OF THE NATIONAL WAR FUND

USO (United Service Organizations)
United Seamen's Service
War Prisoners Aid

Belgian War Relief Society
British War Relief Society
United China Relief
United Czechoslovak Relief
National America Denmark Association
French Relief Fund
Greek War Relief Association

American Relief for Italy
Friends of Luxembourg
American Relief for Norway
Polish War Relief
Queen Wilhelmina Fund
Russian War Relief
United Yugoslav Relief Fund

Refugee Relief Trustees
U. S. Committee for the Care of European Children

Goes Round the World

PICTOGRAPH CORPORATION

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Professional Education for Social Work

For positions of responsibility in social work, professional education is essential. The following schools constitute the membership of the American Association of Schools of Social Work. Schools offering a curriculum of one year are indicated by *. Schools not so marked offer two years or more. Correspondence with individual schools is recommended. For information regarding the Association address the Secretary, Miss Leona Massoth, 1313 East 60 Street, Chicago, 37, Illinois.

ATLANTA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
247 Henry St., S.W., Atlanta, Ga.
Forrester B. Washington, *Director*

BOSTON COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
126 Newbury Street, Boston, Mass.
Dorothy Book, *Acting Director*

BOSTON UNIVERSITY, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
84 Exeter St., Boston, Mass.
Richard K. Conant, *Dean*

BRYN MAWR COLLEGE, Bryn Mawr, Pa.
Carola Woerishoffer Graduate Dept. of Social Economy and Social Research
Mildred Fairchild, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF BUFFALO SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
25 Niagra Square, Buffalo 2, New York
Niles Carpenter, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, Berkeley, Calif.
Department of Social Welfare
Harry M. Cassidy, *Director*

CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY
Department of Social Work, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Mary Clarke Burnett, *Head of Department*

CATHOLIC UNIVERSITY OF AMERICA
School of Social Work, Washington, D. C.
Rev. Thomas E. Mitchell, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, Chicago, Ill.
School of Social Service Administration
Helen Wright, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER, Denver, Colorado
School of Social Work
Florence W. Hutsinpillar, *Director*

FORDHAM UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
134 East 39th Street, New York, N. Y.
Miss Anna E. King, *Dean*

*THE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK OF THE UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII, Honolulu, Hawaii,
Ferris F. Laune, *Director*

*HOWARD UNIVERSITY, Washington, D. C.
Graduate Division of Social Work
Inabel Burns Lindsay, *Director*

INDIANA UNIVERSITY, Indianapolis, Indiana
Training Course for Social Work
Louis E. Evans, *in charge*

*LOUSIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, Baton Rouge, La.
School of Social Welfare
Earl E. Klein, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE, Louisville, Ky.
Graduate Division of Social Administration
John J. Cronin, *Director*

LOYOLA UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
28 North Franklin Street, Chicago, Ill.
Roman L. Haremski, *Acting Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, Curriculum in Social Work, 60 Farnsworth Ave., Detroit, Michigan
Robert W. Kelso, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, Minneapolis, Minn.
School of Social Work
Gertrude Vaile, *Associate Director*

THE MONTREAL SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
3600 University St., Montreal, Canada
Dorothy King, *Director*

NATIONAL CATHOLIC SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
2400 19th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C.
Rev. Lucian L. Lauerman, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, Lincoln, Neb.
Graduate School of Social Work
Frank Z. Glick, *Director*

THE NEW YORK SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
of Columbia University
122 East 22nd Street, New York 10, N. Y.
Walter W. Pettit, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF NORTH CAROLINA, Division of Public Welfare and Social Work, Chapel Hill, N. C.
Roy M. Brown, *Director*

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, Columbus, Ohio
School of Social Administration
Charles C. Stillman, *Director*

*UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA, Norman, Oklahoma
School of Social Work
J. J. Rhyne, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, Pa.
Pennsylvania School of Social Work
Kenneth L. M. Pray, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF PITTSBURGH, Pittsburgh, Pa.
School of Applied Social Sciences
W. I. Newstetter, *Dean*

SCHOOL OF SOCIAL SERVICE
SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY
St. Louis, Missouri
Rev. A. H. Scheller, S.J., *Director*

SIMMONS COLLEGE SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
18 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass.
Katharine D. Hardwick, *Director*

SMITH COLLEGE SCHOOL FOR SOCIAL WORK
Northampton, Massachusetts
Miss Florence R. Day, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA, Los Angeles
Graduate School of Social Work
Arlien Johnson, *Dean*

UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO, *Toronto*, Canada
School of Social Work
Stuart K. Jaffary, *Director*

TULANE UNIVERSITY, New Orleans, Louisiana
School of Social Work
Elizabeth Wisner, *Dean*

*UNIVERSITY OF UTAH, SCHOOL OF SOCIAL WORK
Salt Lake City, Utah
Arthur L. Beeley, *Dean*

*STATE COLLEGE OF WASHINGTON, Pullman, Wash.
Graduate School of Social Work
Bertha Gerber, *Director*

UNIVERSITY OF WASHINGTON, Seattle
Graduate School of Social Work
Grace B. Ferguson, *Director*

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY, St. Louis, Mis[redacted]
George Warren Brown, Dept. of Social Work
Frank J. Bruno, *Head of Department*

WAYNE UNIVERSITY, Detroit, Michigan
School of Public Affairs & Social Work
Lent D. Upson, *Director*

WESTERN RESERVE UNIVERSITY, Cleveland, Ohio
School of Applied Social Sciences
Leonard W. Mayo, *Dean*

*WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, Morgantown, W. Va.
Department of Social Work
E. M. Sunley, *Head of Department*

COLLEGE OF WILLIAM AND MARY
Richmond School of Social Work, Richmond, Va.
George T. Kalif, *Director*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED